The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 6011 號一十零千六第 光緒丁丑年正月十九日 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 3RD, 1877. 香港 英三月三號 禮拜六 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

March 2, MECCA, British str., 687, Johnson, Cooktown 7th February, Ballast.—HOP KEE.

March 2, CHINGTOO, British 3-m. sch., 304, Baikie, Bangkok 18th Oct., Rice and Wood.—BORNEO CO.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, MARCH 2ND.

Bertha, German bark, for Haiphong.
Tyburnia, British ship, for Swatow.
Pernambuco, British steamer, for Bangkok.
Salvadora, Spanish steamer, for Amoy.
Albatros, German bark, for Whampoa.

Departures.

March 2, FU-YEW, Chin. str., for Shanghai.
March 2, RAPID, Siamese bark, for Bangkok.
March 2, PERNAMBUCO, British steamer, for Bangkok.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Per *Mecca*, str., from Cooktown:—
125 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per *Bertha*, for Haiphong:—
1 Cabin and 70 Chinese.
Per *Salvadora*, str., for Amoy:—
106 Chinese.

Reports.

The British steamship *Mecca* reports left Cooktown on 7th February, and had moderate weather the first part; the latter part strong N.E. winds to port.

The British 3-m. schooner *Chingtoo* reports left Bangkok on 18th February, and had light S.E. winds down the Gulf. From Gulf to North Danger had light N.E. winds; from thence strong monsoon to port.

AMOY SHIPPING.

February— ARRIVALS.
11, Hailoong, British str., from Taiwanfoo.
11, Ningpo, British steamer, from Hongkong.
11, Assons, Dupish bark, from Saigon.
12, C. Hock Kiau, British str., from Swatow.
12, Chefoo, British steamer, from Shanghai.
13, Madagascar, German str., from H'kong.
13, Leonor, British steamer, from Hongkong.
15, W. G. Patton, Am. sch., from Yokohama.
15, Nicolaus, German sch., from Taiwanfoo.
16, Douglas, British steamer, from Foochow.
19, Chefoo, British steamer, from Swatow.
20, Hailoong, British steamer, from H'kong.
21, Leonor, British steamer, from Foochow.
22, Peter, German brig, from Bangkok.
23, Hailoong, British str., from Taiwanfoo.
24, Yesso, British steamer, from Hongkong.

February— DEPARTURES.
11, Glenroy, British steamer, for Hongkong.
11, J. Willem, Netherlands tk., for Keelung.
14, Ningpo, British steamer, for Shanghai.
12, Hailoong, British steamer, for Hongkong.
12, Fidelio, German bark, for London.
12, Forget-me-not, Brit. bark, for Yokohama.
13, Madagascar, German bark, for Foochow.
15, Leonor, British steamer, for Foochow.
16, Douglas, British steamer, for Hongkong.
19, Chefoo, British steamer, for Shanghai.
20, Hailoong, British steamer, for Taiwanfoo.
21, Leonor, British steamer, for Hongkong.
23, C. Hock Kiau, British str., for Singapore.
24, Yesso, British steamer, for Foochow.
24, Hailoong, British steamer, for H'kong.

Vessels that have arrived in Europe from Ports in China, Japan and Manila.

(Per last Mail's Advice.)

Vessels.	*From.*	*Date of Arrival.*
Otago	Manila	Jan. 11
Estrella	Manila	Jan. 12
Osaka	Hiogo	Jan. 14
Nettie Merryman	Yokohama	Jan. 15
Cara Suai	Manila	Jan. 17
Erna	Yokohama	Jan. 17
Onward	Hongkong	Jan. 18
Anchises (s.)	China Ports	Jan. 18

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(Corrected to Date.)

Vessel's Name.	*From.*	*Dates.*
Aurora	Richmond	June 9
Burton Stather	Newcastle	July 25
Palestine	London	Sept. 17
Sir Harry Parkes	London	Oct. 14
Iris	Hamburg	Oct. 24
Flying Sand	Antwerp	Oct. 27
Lima	London	Nov. 12
Eurla	Cardiff	Nov 13
Hydra	Cardiff	Nov. 16
America	Cardiff	Nov. 21
Highlander	Boston, U.S.	Nov. 27
Western Chief	London	Nov. 28
Madura	Cardiff	Nov. 28
Hannah Law	Cardiff	Nov. 28
New Era	Cardiff	Nov. 28
Benclutha	Cardiff	Dec. 4
Cauto	Hamburg	Dec. 7
Caribou	Cardiff	Dec. 8
A. E. Vidal	Hamburg	Dec. 17
Carrick	London	Dec. 17
Channel Queen	Cardiff	Dec. 19
Chinaman	London	Dec. 20
Maid Marian	Cardiff	Dec. 21
Ulysses (s.)	Liverpool	Dec. 29
Cansau	Cardiff	Dec. 29
MacGregor (s.)	London	Jan. 4
C. R. Bishop	London	Jan. 4
Dunn (s.)	Liverpool	Jan. 6
Herparim (s)	London	Jan. 9
Woodhall	Hamburg	Jan. 12
Hope	London	Jan. 12
Nestor (s.)	Liverpool	Jan. 13
Gryfe	Cardiff	Jan. 16

Auction Sales to-day.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
At 2 P.M.,
Household Furniture, &c.

EDUCATION.

ST. JOSEPH'S ENGLISH SCHOOL, HONGKONG,

Conducted by the BROTHERS of the CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS, under the Patronage of Right Rev. Dr. J. T. RAIMONDI, D.D., Bishop of Acanthe and Vicar Apostolic of Hongkong.

The course of Studies comprises English, Mathematics, Portuguese, French, and Chinese. The distinctive feature of this School is the care given to Commercial Education.

Applications for admission should be addressed to the Director,

BROTHER HIDULPH,
9, Caine Road, Hongkong.

The Terms are:—
FIRST CLASS BOARDERS, per month..... $20.
SECOND CLASS BOARDERS, per month... $15.
Prospectus on Application.

3m 317 Hongkong, 26th February, 1877.

DR. B. M. POYET,

Treatment of Diseases in General, and in particular of Affections of the SIGHT, EAR, THROAT, UTERUS, and GENITO-URINARY ORGANS.

Consultations in French, English, and Spanish, from 2 to 4 P.M.

31, QUEEN'S ROAD,
Opposite Messrs. Sayle & Co.

1m 316 Hongkong, 26th February, 1877.

ORIENTAL HOTEL,
WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.
STOUKHAUSEN AND ROSE, PROPRIETORS.

TIFFIN at ONE. DINNER at SEVEN.
Wines, Spirits, &c., of the Best Quality only.
English, French, and German Spoken.
BILLIARD ROOMS—BOWLING ALLEYS.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY Established myself at THIS PORT as MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT.

J. ALEXANDER.

3m 41 Amoy, 1st January, 1877.

NOTICE.

MR. WM. O. HOWLAND is authorized to SIGN our FIRM'S NAME per procuration.

WILLIAMS & Co.

6m 1933 Swatow, December 1st, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between the Undersigned under the Name of MESTERN and HULSE has This Day been DISSOLVED by lapse of time, and the Signature of the Firm will henceforth be used for the Liquidation only.

C. J. MESTERN.
W. HULSE.

3m 13 Canton, 31st December, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. HENRY SUTTON in our Firm CEASED on the 31st January, 1877.

The Business will be continued under the Name of MOALLE & Co

SUTTON & MOALLE.

1m 237 Amoy, 8th February, 1877.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. JOHN T. A. ALEXANDER, in our Firm, CEASED on 31st ultimo.

JOHNSTON & Co.

3m 15 Amoy, 1st January, 1877.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between the Undersigned, under the Firm of G. RAYNAL & Co. at this port, has THIS DAY been DISSOLVED by mutual consent.

GUSTAV RAYNAL.
CARL MILISCH.

3m 34 Macao, 1st January, 1877.

NOTICE.

MR. FERDINAND NISSEN has been compelled to retire from our Firm in consequence of failing health, and his INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY CEASED on the 31st December last.

Mr. NICOLAUS AUGUST SIEBS has been Authorized to SIGN for us by procuration.

We have This Day RE-OPENED a Branch of our Firm at Canton.

SIEMSSEN & Co.

3m 12 Hongkong, 1st January, 1877.

NOTICE.

I HAVE Re-established myself as a GENERAL MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT, and have taken over the Business of Messrs. EBELL & Co. at this Port, and the combined Establishments will be carried on under the Firm and Style of MILISCH & Co.

C. MILISCH.

2m 49 Macao, 1st January, 1877.

NOTICE.

WE have been appointed AGENTS for the AMERICAN SHIPMASTERS' ASSOCIATION.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

2m 216 Hongkong, 2nd February, 1877.

NOTICE.

THE AUTHORITY given to Mr. ALFRED HERTZ to SIGN our FIRM by Procuration has been WITHDRAWN.

CARLOWITZ & Co.

283 Hongkong, 17th February, 1877.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

ON and after the 15th November, 1876, and until further notice, the Business of the above-named Dispensary will be carried on by the Undersigned.

WM. CRUICKSHANK,
Manager.

tf 1867 Hongkong, 21st November, 1876.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.....500,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—H. HOPPIUS, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—F. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Ad. André, Esq. | A. McIver, Esq.
E. R. Belilios, Esq. | S. W. Pomeroy, Esq.
Hon. W. Keswick. | Ed. Tobin, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—Thomas Jackson, Esq.
Manager.
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 15th February, 1877.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the Half-year ending on 30th December last, at the rate of ONE POUND STERLING (£1) per Share of $125, is PAYABLE on and after THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
THOMAS JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

tf 280 Hongkong, 15th February, 1877.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one

FIRST-CLASS RISK,

at Current Rates.

A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agent in Hongkong for the above-named Company, is prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of £10,000, at the usual rates, subject to an immediate discount of 20%.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in premia for Life Insurance in China.

Life Policies effected during the year 1875 Share in the Bonus to be declared on 31st December for the quinquennial period then ending.

A. MACG. HEATON.

1465 Hongkong, 27th September, 1875.

To be Let.

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession,

HOUSES on Upper Mosque Terrace, All with Gas and Water laid on.

Also,

A First-class GODOWN at Wanchi of about 5,000 tons capacity.

Apply to T. G. LINSTEAD.

1464 Hongkong, 27th September, 1876.

TO LET.

THE THREE HOUSES known as FLETCHER'S BUILDINGS, adjoining the Premises of the Control Department. Each may be occupied as entire Dwellings or in Floors.

Also,

TEN SPACIOUS GODOWNS, connected with the above, fronting the Harbour and Queen's Road.

Apply to

SHARP, TOLLER, AND JOHNSON.

19 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1877.

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN on the Praya, Wanchai.

Apply to

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 453 Hongkong, 1st March, 1877.

TO LET.

NO. 3, PECHILI TERRACE, ELGIN STREET, with immediate Possession.

Apply to

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

tf 243 Hongkong, 8th February, 1877.

TO LET.

THE UPPER PORTION of Nos. 42 and 44, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 1864 Hongkong, 11th January, 1877.

TO BE LET.

THE PREMISES, No. 39, QUEEN'S ROAD, at present in the occupation of the BORNEO COMPANY.

Apply to TURNER & Co.

239 Hongkong, 7th February, 1877.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES formerly occupied by Messrs. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., as their Offices.

Apply to E. R. BELILIOS.

tf 227 Hongkong, 17th February, 1877.

TO BE LET.

TWO Commodious HOUSES, in QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

Rent, $25 per month.

Apply to PURDON & Co.,
No. 2, Queen's Road.

1923 Hongkong, 1st December, 1876.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE No. 3, HOLLYWOOD ROAD. Possession from 1st January, 1877.

Apply to E. R. BELILIOS.

tf 2059 Hongkong, 29th December, 1876.

TO LET.

HOUSES in SEYMOUR TERRACE and PEDDAR'S HILL.

No. 7, CAINE ROAD, lately occupied by Mr. PARKER.

No. 10, ALBANY ROAD, at present occupied by the Rev. R. H. KIDD.

No. 11, SEYMOUR TERRACE, at present occupied by Mr. N. J. EDE, Furnished or Unfurnished.

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

tf 512 Hongkong, 16th February, 1877.

FOR SALE.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON AND Co.

NEW BOOKS:
NOVELS, WORKS OF REFERENCE,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
PRESENTATION BOOKS, &c., &c.
SHEET MUSIC:
INSTRUCTION BOOKS for PIANO, FLUTE, HARMONIUM, CORNET, VIOLIN, and BANJO.

STATIONERY, in GREAT VARIETY.
A Large Assortment of
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
COLOURED and UNCOLOURED PHOTOGRAPHS.
COPIES of ART PICTURES, by GOUPIL & Co.
TABLE GLASSWARE, in many Designs.
FINE ENGLISH EARTHENWARE.
DINNER and DESSERT SETS, &c., &c.
SOLID LEATHER and other TRAVELLING TRUNKS.
GENTLEMEN'S TOOL CHESTS.
PERAMBULATORS, Double and Single.
INDIA-RUBBER SHEET PACKING.
TUCK'S PATENT PACKING.
FAIRBANK'S PLATFORM SCALES, all Sizes.
AMERICAN COOKING and PARLOUR STOVES.
VASE LAMPS, Very Handsome.
SHIP'S MASTHEAD and SIDE-LIGHT LAMPS.
A Well Assorted Stock of
CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S STORES.
CALIFORNIA STORES.
GERMAN VEGETABLES, SAUSAGES, MEATS, and SOUPS.
NUTBEE KHAN & Co's
INDIAN CONDIMENTS;
Assorted CHUTNIES, PICKLED LIMES, PICKLED MONGOES,
PICKLED CAULIFLOWERS,
TAMARIND FISH, JAMS, JELLIES, &c., &c., &c.

978 Hongkong, 20th January, 1877.

NOTICE.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY.

The BUSINESS of this COMPANY has This Day been TRANSFERRED to THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of 20, Old Broad Street, London.

By Order of the Proprietors,
WILLIAM HUNT,
Secretary.

137, Leadenhall Street, London,
1st January, 1877.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
ESTABLISHED 1836.

CAPITAL.....£1,000,000 Sterling.
RESERVE FUND.....£340,000 Sterling.

With reference to the foregoing advertisement, THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY has This Day taken over the Business of the LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT COMPANY, and has appointed Mr. A. McIVER as its AGENT at HONGKONG.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. LODGE,
Manager.

20, Old Broad Street, London,
1st January, 1877.

THE Undersigned is prepared to ACCEPT RISKS and ISSUE POLICIES on behalf of the MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY by any First-class Steamer.

A. McIVER,
Agent of the Marine Insurance Company of London.

238 Hongkong, 16th February, 1877.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports in China and Japan and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 385

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from A. GREY, Warden of Victoria Gaol, to Sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, Victoria Gaol,

THIS DAY,

the 3rd March, 1877, at 2 o'clock P.M.,—

The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising:—Drawing, Dining, and Bedroom SUITES, GLASS WARE, CROCKERY and PLATED WARES, ENGRAVINGS, Dinner and Dessert SETS, CUTLERY, Window CURTAINS, DINING TABLE, SOFAS, CHAIRS, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

331 Hongkong, 27th February, 1877.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on Account of the Concerned, on

MONDAY,

the 5th March, 1877, at Noon,

At the Godowns of Messrs. DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,—

8 CHESTS MALWA OPIUM,
Ex Steamship "KASHGAR,"
(More or less damaged by Sea Water.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

H. N. MODY,
Auctioneer.

355 Hongkong, 3rd March, 1877.

FURNITURE SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 5th March, 1877, at 2 o'clock P.M., at Brooks Cottage, the Residence of GEO. ARBEE, Esq.,—

The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising DINING ROOM, SITTING ROOM, and BEDROOM FURNITURE, Catalogues of which will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

345 Hongkong, 1st March, 1877.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

HORSES, PONIES, AND CARRIAGES, &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, at the Fountain, opposite the City Hall (granted by kind permission of the Captain Superintendent of Police), on

MONDAY,

the 5th March, 1877, at 4.30 P.M.,—

That Celebrated Racer and Quiet Hack, the Brown Australian Gelding "THE BABE."

The Australian Racer "TARTAR."

The Well-known Racing Ponies—
"SANTA CLAUS,"
"FLEETWING,"
"TWINKLE,"
"DAYBREAK."

Also,

A Pair of Dun Shanghai Carriage PONIES, well matched, good trotters, and thoroughly broken to harness.

A PONY and TRAP.

And any other Lots that may offer.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

356 Hongkong, 3rd March, 1877.

NOTICE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. propose to hold their usual SALE of HORSES, PONIES, and CARRIAGES, &c., &c., &c., on MONDAY, the 5th March, 1877.

Parties wishing to have any lots included in the Sale will please send in Particulars as soon as possible.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

4d 337 Hongkong, 28th February, 1877.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LAND AND PROPERTY.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 10th day of March, 1877, at Noon, on the Premises (unless previously disposed of by Private Sale),—

A Portion of that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 174, abutting on the North side thereof on a Close registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 170, and measuring thereon Forty-five feet; on the South side on the remaining portion of Inland Lot No. 174, and measuring thereon Forty-five feet; on the East side thereof on Peel Street, and measuring thereon Twenty-nine feet; and on the West side thereof on Staveley Street, and measuring thereon Twenty-nine feet; which said Piece or Parcel of Ground contains in the whole 1,317 square feet, and is known as No. 3, Peel Street, together with the THREE-STORIED TENEMENT or DWELLING HOUSE erected thereon.

Annual Crown Rent, $15.56.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the Purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the Balance on completion of the Deed of Transfer, the expenses of which to be paid by the Purchaser.

The Property to be at Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

For further Particulars, apply to

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers, &c.

332 Hongkong, 27th February, 1877.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Rev. R. H. KIDD to Sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 12th day of March, 1877, at 2 o'clock P.M. (instead of the time previously advertised), at his Residence, Albany Road,—

The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising:—Drawing, Dining and Bedroom SUITES, SOFAS, CHAIRS, EASY CHAIRS, MIRRORS, TABLES, PICTURES, SIDEBOARD, WHATNOTS, GLASS and PLATED WARE, CROCKERY WARE, BEDSTEADS, WARDROBES, TOILET TABLES and GLASS, WASHSTANDS, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued, and the whole to be on view on and after SATURDAY, the 10th March.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

282 Hongkong, 16th February, 1877.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.

951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

Intimations.

SAYLE & CO.

FIRST ARRIVAL OF SPRING GOODS, Ex "STATE OF LOUISIANA."

NEW GOODS in every Department of LADIES' OUTFITTING.

SPRING SILKS!

A Nice Assortment of CHECKS and STRIPES, specially adapted to Spring Wear.

BLACK SILKS! PLAIN COLOURED SILKS!

SPRING DRESS GOODS.

The EMPRESS STRIPED MOHAIRS,
STRIPED LUSTRES,
PLAIN COLOURED LUSTRES,
WASHING LAWNS.

NEW MATERIALS in BLACK DRESS GOODS, for Morning or Ordinary Wear.

The EMPRESS STRIPED MUSLINS.
NIAGARA STRIPES.
NEW SATINETTE MUSLINS.
FRENCH PRINTED MUSLINS.
A Large Assortment of
WASHING MATERIALS.

NEW PRINTS!

A Splendid Assortment of FRENCH and MANCHESTER PRINTED, our own registered Patterns, Warranted Fast Colours.

WHITE QUILTINGS,
MARSELLAS, PIQUES.
SPRING COSTUMES AND WRAPPERS.
SPRING HOSIERY.
PLAIN and STRIPED SILK HOSE.
WHITE and STRIPED LISLE THREAD HOSE.
WHITE and STRIPED COTTON HOSE.
SPRING SCARVES and TIES.
COLLARS and CUFFS.
NEW TRIMMED HATS and BONNETS, from Paris.
UNTRIMMED HATS and BONNETS.
NEW RIBBONS,
LACES,
FEATHERS,
FLOWERS.
A Large Stock of BABY LINEN and LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING.

DRESSMAKING!

Our DRESSMAKER has recently arrived from England, bringing the latest fashions. From the experience she has had in best London houses, she is quite perfect in fitting and style altogether new to this Colony.

MILLINERY by a FIRST-CLASS HAND.

SAYLE AND CO.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD AND STANLEY STREET,
HONGKONG;
AND AT SHANGHAI.

FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s Celebrated Brands of WINES and SPIRITS.

Apply to SIEMSSEN & Co.

tf 941 Hongkong, 21st June, 1876.

COLLINGS'S PATENT TYPHOON AND BURGLAR PROTECTOR.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to apply the above to Windows and Venetians.

Apply to
C. E. COLLINGS, No. 20, Praya Central.
Messrs. WILSON & SALWAY, Architects.
R. G. ALFORD, Esq., Surveyor.

THE LAOU-TI-KEE HAIR WASH.

This Hair Wash has been prepared by us for the last 15 years. Its sale is steadily increasing in India, the Straits, and Japan. It possesses all the qualities of a Hair Oil or Pomade without their Stickiness. It induces a healthy action of the scalp and nourishes the Hair. Dandruff never appears whilst it is in use. It contains none but the best ingredients and the greatest care is taken in the compounding. When the Hair falls off after fever or any other sickness this Wash will surely prove of the greatest value. From its great nourishing powers on the follicles it may in time cause Hair to return to its natural color; it however, does not contain a particle of any dyeing ingredient. Using it constantly will most certainly prevent the Hair falling. It is cleanly in use, the smallest quantity sufficing. It has no sediment therefore requires no shaking.

Prepared only by
J. LLEWELLYN & Co.,
Operative Chemists, Shanghai;
And sold by
Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong.

7d 318 Hongkong, 26th February, 1877.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.

The Daily Press Office.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.

tf 874 Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20%, on the premia.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.

tf 8 Hongkong, January, 1876.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual rates, subject to a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%).

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1063 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

Intimations.

NAVAL AND MILITARY ATHLETIC SPORTS.

With the kind permission of H.E. Major-General the Hon. Sir F. COLBORNE, K.C.B., and H.E. the Vice-Admiral RYDER, and under the Patronage of H.E. the Governor Sir ARTHUR KENNEDY, K.C.M.G., C.B., H.E. Vice-Admiral RYDER, and H.E. Major-General the Hon. Sir F. COLBORNE, K.C.B., the above SPORTS will be held

ON THE CRICKET GROUND,
On FRIDAY and SATURDAY,
9th and 10th March, 1877.

COMMITTEE.

Commodore G. W. WATSON, President.
Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. S. DICKINS, 28th Regiment, Vice-President.

MEMBERS.

Commander A. L. DOUGLAS, R.N.
Commander H. SALMOND, R.N.
Lieutenant W. S. P. GRAVES, R.N.
Lieutenant J. E. C. GODRICH, R.N.
Lieutenant F. O. PIKE, R.N.
Lieutenant-Colonel HALL, R.A.
Major BURTON, R.E.
Deputy Commissary BAKER, Commissariat Department.
Assistant-Commissary KERNAGHAN, Ordnance Department.
Dr. WILSON, Medical Department.
W. HYNES, Esq.

PROGRAMME.

1—100 Yards Flat Race—1st Prize, $7; 2nd Prize, $3.50; 3rd Prize, $1.75.
2—440 Yards Flat Race—1st Prize, $7; 2nd Prize, $3.50; 3rd Prize, 1.75.
3—880 Yards Flat Race—1st Prize, $15; 2nd Prize, $7; 3rd Prize, $3.
4—1 Mile Flat Race, Open—1st Prize, $15; 2nd Prize, $10; 3rd Prize, $5; 4th Prize, $2.50.
5—1 Mile Flat Race. Open to Men of Garrison. Presented by W. M. MORGAN, Esq.—1st Prize, $10; 2nd Prize, $5; 3rd Prize, $2.
6—1 Mile Flat Race. Open to Sailors and Marines—1st Prize, $10; 2nd Prize, $5; 3rd Prize, $2.50.
7—2 Miles Flat Race—1st Prize, $15; 2nd Prize, $10; 3rd Prize $5; 4th Prize, $2.50.
8—High Jump—1st Prize, $5; 2nd Prize, $2.50.
9—Wide Jump—1st Prize, $5; 2nd Prize, $2.50.
10—120 Yards Hurdles. 10 Flights—1st Prize, $7; 2nd Prize, $3.50; 3rd Prize, $1.75.
11—Boys' Race. 200 Yards Flat Race—1st Prize, $4; 2nd Prize, $2; 3rd Prize, $1.
12—Veteran's Race. 300 Yards Flat Race. For Men of 17 Years Service and Over.—1st Prize, $7; 2nd Prize, $3.50; 3rd Prize, $1.70.
13—200 Yards Flat Race. Heavy Marching Order. Open to Soldiers and Marines.—1st Prize, $10; 2nd Prize, $5; 3rd Prize, $2.50.
14—200 Yards Flat Race. Heavy Marching Order. Open to Blue Jackets.—1st Prize, $10; 2nd Prize, $5; 3rd Prize, $2.50.
15—Three-Legged Race—1st Prize, $4; 2nd Prize, $2.50; 3rd Prize, $1.70.
16—Wheelbarrow Race—1st Prize, $3; 2nd Prize, $2.50; 3rd Prize, $1.75.
17—Water Bucket Race—1st Prize, $3; 2nd Prize, $2.50; 3rd Prize, $1.75.
18—Throwing the Cricket Ball—1st Prize, $5; 2nd Prize, $2.50.
19—Putting the Shot—1st Prize, $5; 2nd Prize, $2.50.
20—Throwing the Hammer—1st Prize, $5; 2nd Prize, $2.50.
21—Sack Race—1st Prize, $3; 2nd Prize, $2; 3rd Prize, $1.
22—Tug of War—1st Prize, $16; 2nd Prize, $8.
23—300 Yards Flat Race. Open to Foreign Men-of-War—1st Prize, $10; 2nd Prize, $5; 3rd Prize, $2.50.
24—Consolation Race—1st Prize, $5; 2nd Prize, $2.50; 3rd Prize, $1.75.
25—Tug of War. Open to a Single Team from the Army, Blue Jackets, and Marines, and Dock Yard Employés. Presented by the Royal Naval Dock-Yard—Prize, $30.
26—1 Mile Flat Race. Open to Officers of the Army and Navy, and Members of the Hongkong and German Clubs—1st Prize, Cup valued $25; 2nd Prize, $10.
27—120 Yards Hurdles. Open to Officers of the Army and Navy, and Members of the Hongkong and German Clubs,—1st Prize, Cup valued $25; 2nd Prize, $10.

The above Races are open to Men of the Army, Navy, and Marines. Entries for each event, 25 cents.

Entries, together with Entrance Fees, to be sent to the Honorary Secretary by Noon TOMORROW (SATURDAY), 3rd inst.

Notices as to order of races will be issued hereafter.

Twelve men to represent the competitors in the Tug of War.

Spectators are particularly requested not to pass under the ropes, as the inner enclosure will be kept clear for competitors and officials. A stand will be erected for the convenience of visitors.

First Race to start at 1 P.M. punctually on each day.

R. S. F. WALKER,
Lieutenant, 28th Regiment,
Honorary Secretary.

347 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1877.

NOTICE.

MR. J. PENATI, PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, from the Royal Conservatorium of Milan, now residing in Macao, visits Hongkong FOUR DAYS A WEEK, viz., Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, to give LESSONS on the PIANO and SINGING. Letters can be addressed, care of Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

NOTICE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

BY ORDER of the BOARD of DIRECTORS, we have ASSUMED CHARGE of the COMPANY'S BUSINESS at this Port.

Until Further Notice the Offices of the Company will remain at No. 16, Praya Central.

Mr. C. V. SMITH is authorised to SIGN Bills of Lading.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For security's sake, Shippers of Overland Cargo are requested to endorse on the Envelope the Marks and Nos. of Packages Shipped, to correspond with those in their Bills of Lading.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

1m 237 Hongkong, 5th February, 1877.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS' Merchant Navy, Navy Boiled, Long Flax, Crown } CANVAS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors, authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one First-class Risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on Adjoining Risks at Current Rates.

A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.

48. Hongkong, 8th January, 1875.

Intimations.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).

THE Steamship

"BUTUAN"

will be despatched for the above Port on MONDAY NEXT, the 5th instant, at Noon sharp.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
H. KLÆR & Co.

348 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1877.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

TH

NOW READY FOR SALE.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
For 1877,
(With which is incorporated "THE CHINA DIRECTORY.")

This Comprehensive Work, now in the FIFTEENTH YEAR of its existence, has been compiled from the BEST AND MOST RELIABLE SOURCES, and no pains have been spared to render it COMPLETE in EVERY RESPECT.

It contains:—

THE DIRECTORY FOR HONGKONG.
THE DIRECTORY FOR CANTON.
THE DIRECTORY FOR WHAMPOA.
THE DIRECTORY FOR MACAO.
THE DIRECTORY FOR HOIHOW.
THE DIRECTORY FOR SWATOW.
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THE DIRECTORY FOR FORMOSA.
THE DIRECTORY FOR FOOCHOW.
THE DIRECTORY FOR NINGPO.
THE DIRECTORY FOR SHANGHAI.
THE DIRECTORY FOR CHINKIANG.
THE DIRECTORY FOR KIUKIANG.
THE DIRECTORY FOR HANKOW.
THE DIRECTORY FOR CHEFOO.
THE DIRECTORY FOR TAKU.
THE DIRECTORY FOR TIENTSIN.
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THE DIRECTORY FOR SINGAPORE.
THE DIRECTORY FOR BANGKOK.

With brief descriptions of Hongkong, the Treaty Ports of China, Japan, and the Philippines.

It also includes a mass of useful information in addition to that usually found in works of the kind.

The larger Directory contains the different Treaties and Conventions made by China and Japan with foreign countries, together with various Acts, Ordinances, and Regulations relating to Commerce and Shipping.

It is further embellished with a Chromo-lithograph of a
PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG;
THE
FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI;
Chromo-lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE of SIGNALS in use at the PEAK;
Also of the various HOUSE FLAGS
(Designed expressly for the Work);
and
MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, &c.

The Chronicle and Directory is the only publication of its kind for China and Japan, and it will be found invaluable in all Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

It is published in two forms—Complete at $5; or, with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

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SHANGHAI.....Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.
HANKOW and RIVER PORTS.....Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai.
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NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
By Appointment to His Excellency the GOVERNOR and his Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
PERFUMERS,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN,
And
AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or,
827 HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

BIRTHS.

On March 1st, at 8, West Terrace, the wife of T. T. ANTHONY, Esq., of a Daughter, still-born. [349

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 3RD, 1877.

THE *Celestial* visitor, on the arrival of the Chinese Embassy in London, remarks that a closer acquaintanceship with European civilisation has completely metamorphosed Japan, and proceeds to debate the probability of a similar state of things resulting from the visit of the Chinese Ambassadors. It thinks not. It questions "whether the governing class in the Celestial Empire, from whose ranks the Embassy has been selected, will ever help to introduce a form of civilisation which in the end would inevitably diminish their authority. Although the two peoples have a great deal in common, the Chinese official intellect is unlike the Japanese in its invincible repugnance to every sort of change." This is a very correct estimate of the officials of the Central Kingdom. It is hopeless to look for any real progress, except in one direction from them. Like the laws of the Medes and Persians, their ideas and notions alter not, and under present circumstances are not likely to experience any change. They may visit Europe, and see for themselves the institutions of modern civilisation, and they may even pronounce them, in many respects, good—but not for China. Their introduction there would not long be compatible with the existence of the present patriarchal system of Government, and the abuses on which the mandarins thrive and fatten must be conserved. To the winds, therefore, with any project of reform in the administration or radical change in the manners or customs of the people. It is to the interest of the officials to keep the people what they now are—the slaves of ignorance, prejudice, and superstition. But it cannot be doubted that the Ambassadors will see and hear much to interest and instruct them, and they cannot fail to lay to heart some facts that will arrest their attention. Thus it may be expected that they will send home reports of the magnitude of the resources and wealth of Great Britain, of the vast size and amazing commerce of her metropolis, together with an account of the strength of her armaments, and the wonders of her myriad manufactories. They will suggest to the Grand Secretary LI HUNG-CHANG the importance of still further increasing the Imperial armaments, and of pushing on the work of re-organising the army and forming the navy. With the party of whom the Grand Secretary is the leader and chief, there exists an almost passionate desire to put the Empire into a condition for defence against all comers, and also to place the Government in a position to suppress any attempt at rebellion. The humiliating defeats, sustained by the Chinese troops at the hands of the allies in the last war doubtless originated the former feeling, and the disasters attending the rising of the Taipings, with the extreme difficulty experienced in subduing the insurrection, has certainly influenced them in the latter. The great aim of LI HUNG-CHANG appears to be the restoration of China to her former power, and he is too short-sighted to see any other means to this end than through the help of the Government. It is from this conviction that he is gradually constituting great government commercial monopolies, to the serious injury of private trade and the ultimate discontent of the mercantile classes. The experiences of the Ambassadors are calculated to strengthen the Viceroy of Chihli in his schemes for the aggrandisement of the Government, but will scarcely be likely to have any reforming influence on the official mind. They may, however, succeed, perhaps, in convincing the Peking Government that it is not in a position to venture to defy Great Britain. This is the most satisfactory result that may be expected to arise from the sojourn of KWOH SUNG-TAO and his colleague in England. It would be vain and useless to look for anything farther. The Chinese official mind is marble to retain the convictions and prejudices of the past, but is certainly not wax to receive impressions that conflict with previously formed ideas. For any real or sound social and political progress we shall have to wait, in all probability, until the youths now being educated in Europe and America have returned to China and are able to exercise some influence over her destinies. They may, possibly, be disposed to inaugurate a revolution in the system of administration, and to apply the axe to the root of the tree of official corruption, but the existing generation of mandarins are impervious alike to argument or example, and bitterly opposed to all innovation.

The list of jurors for the year commencing on the 1st instant, as revised and amended by the Legislative Council, is published in the *Gazette Extraordinary* of the 2nd instant.

The Chinese in Rangoon do not seem to be prospering. Two rather large failures among them have lately been recorded, and the *Rangoon Gazette* now reports that two more Chinese houses have "gone wrong." The liabilities are said not to be so heavy as the two previous failures; the creditors are principally Chetties, and the failures are attributed to losses on piece-goods to, and produce from, Upper Burmah.

The adjourned inquest on the body of W. Kemp, of the Royal Engineers, who is supposed to have jumped overboard from the *Menaes* on the night of the 19th ult. whilst in a delirious state, was resumed before the coroner and jury. After a great deal of evidence, the jury returned a verdict that there was not sufficient evidence to show how he came in the water, but they were of the opinion, from the evidence produced, that the deceased jumped overboard whilst suffering from disease and being in a delirious state.

The following is a list of the troops, naval officers, &c., to depart by H.M.S. *Himalaya*:—Royal Navy.—Commander W. Stewart, Lieutenants—R. O. Webb, W. T. Clark, J. Philips, H. B. Anson, H. A. Bolitho, and G. E. Harrison; Sub-Lieutenants—James G. Towling and Charles E. Baxter; Surgeons—A. C. Quesly, James Simons, R. A. Brereton, and W. C. Sandys; Assistant Paymasters—C. Joffreys, Thomas Guard, and W. A. Harvey; Engineers—B. Kelly, G. E. Bascombe, Stephen Sheldon, O. Tollenham, and E. J. Hayman; Assistant Engineers—Richard J. Eamm and H. T. Walton; Midshipmen—Chas S. Smith; Gunner—Philip Cox; Boatswains—William Cousins, B. Crowther, and J. A. Mahoney; Capenter—Henry Dye; and 172 petty-officers and seamen and 40 marines. Military.—Sub-Lieut. Clark (to join his regiment in Ceylon); Surgeon-Major Wilson.—Royal Artillery.—Sergeant Bettsand two children, one gunner and six children. H.M. 28th Regiment.—Sergeants T. Stait and Cometon, 8 men, and 5 women. Army Hospital Corps.—Colour-Sergeant Fone, wife and children, Colour-Sergeant Walton, wife and children. The *Himalaya* will leave about daylight this morning for Singapore and England.

CHANGES IN THE GOVERNMENT.

A *Government Gazette* extraordinary was published yesterday containing the following notifications:—

The following notice from H.E. the Governor is published for general information:—

Sir Arthur Kennedy desires to offer his sincere thanks to the public of Hongkong for the unvarying courtesy and kindness which they have extended to him during his residence among them.

The following letter addressed to the Captain Superintendent of Police is published for general information:—

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 28th February, 1877.

SIR,—I am desired by H.E. the Governor to beg you will accept and convey to the officers and inspectors of the force his high appreciation of the aid they have afforded him in the maintenance of law and order during his administration.

His Excellency trusts that the force will long maintain the high character for honour and efficiency which they have attained to.

I have, &c.,
J. GARDINER AUSTIN,
Colonial Secretary.

W. M. Deane, Esq.,
Captain Superintendent of Police.

His Excellency Governor Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy, K.C.M.G., C.B., having left the Colony, it is hereby notified that, in accordance with the provision made by the Supplementary Charter of Hongkong, this Government will be administered by the undersigned until further order.

J. GARDINER AUSTIN,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1877.

The officer administering the Government has been pleased to make the following appointment provisionally and until further notice, namely:—Henry Ernest Wodehouse, Esq., to be Acting Colonial Secretary and Auditor-General.

It is hereby notified that the Queen's warrant for the appointment of the Hon. George Phillippo to be Attorney-General of this Colony received Her Majesty's Signature on the 15th January, 1877.

It is hereby notified that the Queen's Warrant for the appointment of the Hon. John Macneile Price to be Surveyor-General of this Colony received Her Majesty's signature on the 15th January, 1877.

The officer administering the Government has been pleased to appoint Arthur Edward Travers, Esq., to be Private Secretary.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held yesterday afternoon. There were present:—

His Excellency the Administrator.
Hon. Sir JOHN SMALE, Chief Justice.
Hon. G. PHILLIPPO, Attorney-General.
Hon. C. MAY, Colonial Treasurer.
Hon. J. M. PRICE, Surveyor-General.
Hon. P. RYRIE.
Hon. H. LOWCOCK.
Hon. W. KESWICK.

The Hon. J. G. Austin took the oath as Administrator and assumed the presidency of the Council.

Mr. Wodehouse took the oath and his seat as the Council as Acting Colonial Secretary.

THE LATE G. VERNON.

The minutes having been read and confirmed, The CHIEF JUSTICE said—I beg to report to you, Sir, that in consequence of the resolution passed at the meeting on the 26th ultimo, the mover and seconder of the resolution, and myself, waited on His Excellency, on on the 27th and presented him with a true copy, with which Mr. Wodehouse supplied us from the minutes, and His Excellency expressed himself much gratified with the resolution.

THE PRAYA WALL.

His EXCELLENCY—I will not trouble the Council at any great length at present. With reference to the Praya Wall, the Council are aware the Surveyor-General has already been authorised to commence operations, and he has done so, but I think it would be advisable if we took a vote for $50,000 or $60,000 to go on with. I propose that we take a vote for $50,000. Of course it will all come out of the special fund when we want it.

The CHIEF JUSTICE said that as yet there had been no general vote of the Council on the subject, and he thought this ought now to be taken, and the other would follow as a matter of course.

His EXCELLENCY moved for a vote of $200,000, to be taken from the special fund, for the reconstruction of the Praya Wall, and explained that this course had been sanctioned by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the money being regarded as a loan to be paid back by a sinking fund of four per cent., chargeable upon the general revenue of the colony.

This vote having been already approved by Hon. Members, by whom it had been previously considered, was adopted unanimously.

His EXCELLENCY moved that a sum of $50,000 be appropriated at once for the work.

This also was agreed to, and the Council was adjourned *sine die*.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The sixth ordinary meeting of the shareholders of this company was held at the Office of the General Agents, Messrs. Olyphant & Company, Praya, yesterday afternoon. There were present:—Messrs. E. R. Bellilios (in the chair), A. André, O. H. Burrows, C. M. Kerr, T. Pim, Lee Tuk Cheong, Fung Tang, W. Reiners, J. B. Smith, J. N. Jameson, Leung Yip Sow, Ng Hip, Pow Chow, Ng Cheong, E. U. Smith, and W. Wheeler.

The notice convening the meeting having been read,

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen, if you compare our accounts for the past year with those of the previous one, you will observe that so far as business is concerned, our anticipations have been fully realised. We have been doing a steadily increasing business year by year. Our earnings for 1876 exceed those for 1875 by $33,000. There is no doubt that this will be very satisfactory to the shareholders, but perhaps to some of you the return now made on your contributions may seem not very gratifying. I can assure you that this has not arisen from any fault of ours, but from sheer misfortune. As recently as December and January last we fared very well indeed with almost all the risks we had taken, but I regret to say that just at the close of our accounts some heavy losses came upon us. Amongst these I may mention the steamer *Pardo*, a first-class steamer from Saigon to this port with a cargo of rice, which has, as you are aware, not been heard of since she departed from the port of despatch. The sailing vessel *Kate Gregory*, bound from Calcutta to Galle, has also not been heard of. Another loss is that of the *Ambassador*, also a first-class steamer, bound from Calcutta to Bombay, which collided with another vessel, and was lost on the coast of India. Gentlemen, by these we have sustained a net loss of something like $60,000. If it had not been for these heavy losses, you would have received upwards of 20 per cent. return on your contributions, and your reserve fund would have shown a further increase of $20,000. I have every hope that, with your support, the result of our working for the present year will be much more encouraging and that when we appear before you next year we shall have a more favourable report to offer. If you have any questions to ask, gentlemen, I shall be happy to answer them.

No questions being asked.

The CHAIRMAN said—As you have no questions to ask, gentlemen, I beg to propose that the report and statement of accounts be taken as read.

(The report has already been published.)

Mr. REINERS seconded.

The motion was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN—The next business before you, gentlemen, is the election of the directors.

Mr. ANDRE—I have much pleasure in proposing the re-election of Messrs. Kerr, Lee Tuck Cheong, and Fung Tang, as directors, and the confirmation of the Board's action in appointing Messrs. O. H. Burrows and T. Pim as directors.

Mr. JAMESON—I beg to second the proposition.

Carried *nem. con.*

The CHAIRMAN—The next business, gentlemen, is the election of auditors.

Mr. KERR proposed the re-election of Messrs. McIver and Hanschild as auditors.

Mr. BURROWS seconded, and the resolution was carried unanimously.

This terminated the business of the meeting.

SUPREME COURT.

2nd March.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE SNOWDEN.

IN RE ERNEST GRELIER.—The bankrupt now came up for his final examination. Mr. Dennys appeared for the bankrupt, and Mr. Wotton for Mr. Favre, who opposed the discharge.

Mr. Dennys said a large proportion of Mr. Grelier's claim, namely $120.20, was for billiards and drinks which Mr. Favre supplied when he knew perfectly well the bankrupt had not the means of paying for them. He came here from Saigon, and attempted to set up in business as a lithographer. He procured some work and hoped to have been able to pay the whole of his debts, but having been pressed by Mr. Favre he was compelled to come to the court for protection. He had filed a statement of accounts showing his receipts and expenditure from the time he arrived until the time he filed his petition, in which he showed that he had paid away fairly all the money he had received, and it was simply owing to Mr. Favre's pressing him that he was compelled to become a bankrupt.

Mr. Wotton said Mr. Favre, the opposing creditor, brought an action against the bankrupt, and the court ordered monthly payments. As the order was not complied with, Mr. Favre had no alternative but to proceed to execution. The case again came before the Court, and Mr. Favre, adopting the suggestion of his Lordship, allowed Mr. Grelier to remain at large on certain conditions, and within three weeks or a month afterwards Mr. Grelier, not having been pressed, filed his petition. Of course, the bankruptcy court was established for the protection of creditors, as well as debtors, and if it was shown in the course of the examination that the money the bankrupt had from time to time received had not been fairly distributed in the liquidation of his debts he would not be entitled to the protection of the Court. If it was necessary he would be able to show his Lordship that Mr. Grelier had been living a disreputable life, keeping company with fast women, and frequently having his house in a state of riot from half-past ten at night until an early hour in the morning.

The bankrupt, examined by Mr. Wotton, said he arrived in Hongkong in November, 1875, and went to reside at the Hotel de l'Univers, kept by Mr. Favre. The first house of business he took was No. 31, Queen's road, which he rented at $55 per month, the rooms being furnished. He had them for six months, and during that period paid $110, $220 being still due. He took the room in August. He had kept books since August. He brought them from Saigon with him. He did not buy them from a Chinese stationer here in December. He knew all the prostitutes in the place. They had been at his house often, but had never had money from him, nor had they had wine at his expense. He did not owe them money. Two of the books produced he had bought in Hongkong. It was not because he now saw Chee Sing now in court that this suddenly flashed across his mind. He did not remember whether it was in December last he bought them. He swore he commenced to make entries in August because he copied them from another book. The entry in Chee Sing's book "Two books, 7th December," was in his handwriting. Those were the books produced. He had made entries in another book and copied them into these. He had been doing some work for Government. That appeared in his assets at $150. He had never received any more than that. There was an entry for $200, but he had not done the work; he made the entry on the day he received the order. In December, 1876, he received $173. His expenses by his books were shown to be 558 some odd cents, but he had paid some bills not entered there. He had made up the account filed from the books and memoranda. He ceased entering the payments in the books because he had no time. A portion of the accounts had been made out from memory. His disbursements had been greater than his receipts, and he had borrowed money to pay them. The bankrupt was further examined by Mr. Wotton as to his household expenditure, with a view of showing that the accounts produced were not a fair representation of his estate.

Mr. Wotton said he could have produced witnesses to testify as to the character of the bankrupt, but he thought it was unnecessary after what Mr. Grelier had himself admitted in the box. He had committed wilful perjury as to the books, and it was only when he saw the Chinaman in Court from whom he bought them that he changed his statement, and he did so without even attempting to say that it was an error of memory. The man who would commit perjury in one respect would do so in another. His accounts were unreliable, and there could be no vindication for his conduct. He therefore asked his Lordship not to grant him the protection of the Court, but to leave it to the creditors to say what action should be taken with regard to him,—whether he should be left as an unprotected bankrupt at large. There was no feeling in the matter on the part of Mr. Favre, who simply opposed the discharge on public grounds, as a great many other people had been treated by Mr. Grelier in the same way.

Mr. Dennys replied. He said they had heard everything that could possibly be alleged against Mr. Grelier, and the chief charge seemed to be that he had committed deliberate perjury with regard to the purchase of his books; but he asked his Lordship to believe that this was simply a mistake. Two of the books had been bought here and the other brought from Saigon. There was no reason why he should wish not to speak the truth with regard to this matter, anyone could see the two were Hongkong books. With regard to what Mr. Wotton had said about Mr. Grelier's relations with females, he was no worse in that respect than ninety-nine out of a hundred, and that ought not to weigh at all against him in his Lordship's mind. He had been, like a good many other people, foolish and extravagant, but there was no fraud, and in order that his certificate might be refused it would be necessary to show that he had been guilty of fraud or breach of trust. Even in a case here where it was proved the bankrupt, a Parsee, had been in the habit of going over to Macao and gambling with his money, he obtained his discharge.

His Lordship said he found that out of eighteen creditors there was only one who opposed the passing of this last examination, and that was Mr. Favre, of the Hotel de l'Univers, a creditor for $400. One of the next highest creditors was Mr. Murty for $147, and he did not appear to oppose. The other large debt was $165 for rent, the other smaller ones amounting together to $225 or $226. The creditors had not thought right to come forward, and he must assume the debts were fairly incurred. With regard to the accounts he had filed, it certainly was a curious fact that the receipts exactly balanced the expenditure, but it might be that he had fairly paid out all his receipts. On the other hand it might be true they were manufactured accounts, but of that there was no proof, and the court ought not to assume it. The bankrupt had been living an immoral life, but according to his evidence there had been no great extravagance, and sometimes it was the other way—some people instead of spending money on these women lived on their wages. Of the two it was more creditable to spend money on them, but the bankrupt denied that he had been to any expense, and the court could not assume that he had. He did not think there was any reason to assume he had incurred his debts dishonestly, but as there were certain orders outstanding by which he might be able to pay off some of them the court would suspend his certificate for a short time to see whether the orders could not be carried out.

Mr. Dennys asked that his client might be allowed to retain something to live upon, as at present he was subsisting on charity.

An order was made that the certificate should be suspended for a week, and the bankrupt pay into Court anything he earned beyond $20.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

2nd March.

BEFORE THE HON. C. MAY

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.

George William Baker, a seaman on board of H.M.S. *Victor Emanuel*, was charged with drunkenness and disorderly conduct in the road.

He was fined $1, in default, two days' hard labour.

ASSAULT.

Joseph Martin, a seaman on board the British bark *Adela*, was charged by Li Apak, a cook in Bonham-strand, with assaulting him with a bamboo as he was passing and slightly cutting him.

P.C. Cunningham said the prisoner when given into his custody was drunk, and a blind singing woman also accused him of assaulting her.

The prisoner was fined $2.

GAMBLING.

Wong Ayow, a hawker, was arrested by P.C. 420 and charged with gambling. The cup and dice were found in his possession.

He was fined $1.

BRUNKENNESS.

Henry Lawler, a seaman, unemployed, was locked up all last day and last night for drunkenness, in consideration of which he was discharged.

Patrick Brickley, cook on board H.M.S. *Vigilant*, got drunk and was found by P.C. 696, who took him to the station. He was fined 50 cents.

ASSAULT.

John Martin, a private in H.M. 28th Regiment, was charged by Yep Asow, a bar boy at the Seaman's Club, with coming into the premises, and because, as he was not a member, he was a refused beer, striking him on the face.

The prisoner said he was asked by a seaman to have a game of cards. The prosecutor knocked the cards out of his hand. He did ask for beer, but it was not because prosecutor refused to give any that he struck him.

An officer of the prisoner's regiment gave him a good character.

He was fined fifty cents.

KIDNAPPING.

Ngai Ai, a gardener, was charged by Lam Achoi, a married woman, with kidnapping her little girl, named Lee Awan.

The prosecutrix said her child was playing between ten and eleven o'clock on the 1st inst., at Toong-lo-Wan, where they lived. Chinese constable No. 367 came and said something to her and she looked round and missed the child. She went with the constable towards Chat Che Moey, and they came upon the prisoner who was leading the child. As soon as he saw them coming he lifted the child up and began to run up the hill. He was stopped by the police.

P.C. 365 said he was at the station door with P.C. 365 when he saw the little girl walking towards Chat-che-moey crying and the prisoner following. He questioned him as to who the child was, as he suspected something was wrong by the child crying. Prisoner replied that the child belonged to him. The child said she lived at Chat-che-moey. He and P.C. 367 went to Toong Lo Wan and saw the prosecutrix, who went with them and they apprehended the prisoner as described. When he sat down the child, the prisoner asked if he did not tell him to take away the child and take care of it.

The prisoner said he was a gardener at Pak Shuey Wan. He was walking along the Chatche-mooy Road, and saw the child crying. He asked her where she lived, and she said Chatche-mooy. He was leading her along to take her home and he told the constables so.

The prisoner was sent to gaol for six months.

FIGHTING.

Fong Atai and another were charged by P.C. 169 with fighting and creating a disturbance in the public streets. It appears they were fighting about the use of each other's cook pans. They were fined 50 cents each.

ASSAULT.

Chung Ang, a building contractor, was charged by Cheung Aman, one of his workmen, with assaulting him with a shovel cutting his arm and bruising him about the legs and back.

Mr. Alfred Grey, the Warden of the Gaol, said he saw the assault, and before he could get to him to prevent further violence he had already given him ten heavy blows.

The prisoner said the prosecutor threw building rubbish into the side of the road near the new Catholic church and refused to pick it up again.

Mr. May told him he should have given him into custody, and not assaulted an old man in way he had done.

The prisoner was fined $3.

STRAGGLERS.

W. McKenzie, Christian Christensen, and P. Howard, three seamen on board the U.S.S. *Ashuelot*, were arrested as stragglers by the police and sent on board.

CONFUCIANISM.

The Rev. W. Muirhead delivered a lecture on "Confucianism" at the Young Men's Christian Association, Shanghai, on the 16th ultimo.

Mr. Muirhead, in beginning his subject, spoke warmly in praise of Confucianism as contrasted with heathen systems of religion generally, including the idolatries of Greece and Rome. It is necessary to understand Confucianism to understand the Chinese; and it is important that we should have a definite idea of the people among whom we dwell. The life of the Chinese centres and clusters around Confucianism. Dividing his address under several heads, Mr. Muirhead dealt first with the history of Confucianism. "The unsceptred sage," as Confucius was called, was born 551 B.C. He himself only claimed to have compiled and transmitted the records of those who had preceded him. So greatly has his fame spread and so highly is he held in estimation, that every city in China has now its Confucian temple. He is regarded as the embodiment of the highest wisdom and excellence. He enjoys the supreme place in the national Pantheon. The greatest care had been taken to preserve his books and to have as correct an edition as possible; and they are everywhere regarded with extreme veneration,—as the only complete guide of youth, the study of nature age, the repository of the highest wisdom, learning, virtue, and goodness. All the literature of the country is professedly formed upon them. Passing on to consider the teachings of Confucianism, Mr. Muirhead said they are of a moral kind, Confucius being regarded as the pattern and perfection of all that is morally beautiful and excellent and good. He taught that virtue has its foundation in our moral being. Enlarging upon the bearing of Confucianism on society, Mr. Muirhead said family duties are universally acknowledged and enforced; masters, servants, teachers, and scholars, young and old, rich and poor, all have their proper duties and obligations pointed out in the literature of Confucius. In its political or governmental aspect, Confucianism adapted itself to imperialism; or, rather, the government is professedly founded on its teachings, though a mistake is often made in carrying them out. As to the religious element of Confucianism, it was said there was nothing of the kind in the whole system. But that could not be allowed to be said. There are constant references to a Supreme Power,—but whether they were mere forms of speech he did not now discuss; and subordinately there is a host of beings engaged in carrying out the behests of heaven and to whom religious worship is allowed to be due. Idolatrous worship is indeed now paid by the most enlightened. The whole system of Buddhistic and Taoist worship is connived at, if not practised, by the followers of Confucius. Ancestral worship is allowed, and engages a large portion of the creed of the Chinese, entering into their family and social life. As to future rewards and punishments, Confucianism gives no certain sound. The influence of the system is to impregnate all classes of society with the same notions, and make the untold millions of the empire look at matters in the same light. In the schools, anything beyond the teachings of Confucius is looked upon with contempt. In spite of what is said, the effect of Confucianism on the moral character of the Chinese is bad, for they are justly charged with all manner of evil and vicious propensities. At the same time, we ought not to withhold the commendation they deserve for their orderly constitution of society, and for the many illustrations of charity and benevolence everywhere to be met with. In these respects a far better state of things exists in China than has existed in any other heathen country; and it must be admitted that this is, in great measure, owing to the teachings of Confucius. Among the errors and defects of Confucianism, Mr. Muirhead first noted its views of God. Its religious conceptions and creed are at best vague and mysterious, if not materialistic and atheistic. In its cosmogony, it indulges in fanciful notions of the origin of things, speaking of the passing from the unconditioned to the conditioned, dual principles, the reign of law, order, or fate; and in fact attributing the present state of the universe to the operation of inherent and necessary forces of nature. It knows nothing of a mediator between God and man, nothing of a future state; the whole system having regard to the present life only. It encourages polytheism in the worship of sages. In spite of all that is said in the way of virtue and truthfulness, experience goes to show that Confucianism has failed to produce such results among its professors. It carries filial piety to excess; and it is averse to any change in the national institutions. It pays regard to sights and ceremonies without correspondent moral principle. And, finally, the whole history of China shows the incompetency of Confucianism to effect any radical improvement, or to awaken any new and vigorous life in the Government of the people. It is altogether a dead system of morality and religion, or at best a most feeble one. Comparing Confucianism to other philosophic systems, Mr. Muirhead said China had happily been free from the variety and uncertainty of thought and sentiment,—the mixture and confusion of philosophy—prevalent in Western lands. Confucianism proceeds on the basis of our moral nature and seeks to make it serviceable in all departments of individual and social life. It insists on human nature being formed for virtue and benevolence, and says that the departure from such a course of things is owing to our disregard of its solemn sanctions and requirements. Speaking of its relation to Christianity, Mr. Muirhead said Confucianism has to do with humanity purely and entirely. That is the extent of its range, the beginning and end of its enquiries; it centres in men and especially in man's moral nature. On the other hand, Christianity has primarily and supremely to do with divinity. It recognises Him in His resistence and relation to man as an actual and vital fact. It is clear, decided, and authoritative in the declaration of this fundamental truth and of all obligations arising from it. Confucianism is of the earth, earthly. However pure and refined it may profess to be, such is the character and circle of its ideas and aspirations, that it never goes beyond itself as its fountain head. The one system knows only of the present life and little of it; the Christian system defines this in a manner peculiar to itself, and unfolds the reality and nature of the life to come. The one system brings before us the earthly parent and child and the duties of one to the other; Christianity extends our views to the heavenly Father. One system teaches obedience to those in authority; the other brings before us the Supreme Ruler whose authority is absolute and whom we ought to revere and obey in the highest degree. One dwells on the Sage as the glory of heaven and earth, the other confirms us in a belief in Christ. One admits the fact of sin as the perversion of human nature and throws man back on himself for renovation and purity; Christianity on the other hand makes plain our condition of guilt and sin and reveals the infinite love of God. Confucianism makes little or no provision for prayer suitable to our circumstances and requirements; Christianity teaches us prayer as a privilege and duty in the strongest and clearest light. Confucianism rests on a series of sacred books handed down to us from antiquity; Christianity is established on the truth of the sacred Scriptures believed to be the very Word of God. One system is painfully obstructive of change and progress in the arts of civilized life; Christianity is of a totally different spirit and tendency; for, while conservative of what is right and good, its bearing and influence is progressive in everything that pertains to the welfare of man as an individual and society at large. Confucianism is spiritless and dead in the line of mental and moral advancement, while Christianity has all the elements of life and activity. Finally, Mr. Muirhead asked what is the ultimate destiny of Confucianism? The system, he said, was fitted for the childhood and youth of a nation, not for its manhood and development. It has now become practically effete. Something more is needed to meet the requirements of the age; and he believed there are indications of a change in the entire order of things. The ultimate destiny of the reigning system in China can be foreseen on the clear and definite grounds. Its destiny is to fall before the rise of a new and purer system more adapted to the necessities of the time and the enlightenment and progress of the nation, just as the glimmering stars pale before the dawn of the morning's sun. As to the material elements of Western civilization now being introduced into China—foreign trade, railways, arsenals, commercial intercourse—being very weighty in the calculation, he thought they might be all proceeded with and adopted in the new *regime* without effecting to any considerable extent the old condition things. Ample evidence of that obtains in other countries and it may be equally verified in China. The real evil lies far deeper than such material civilization with its attendant advantages, not so say its correspondent drawbacks, can possibly reach. It is Confucianism which requires to be met on its own ground. We have hope in the literary element, in the influential and higher classes of minds; for it is they who mould the sentiments of the people. Highest and best of all, our hope rests in the full and intelligent proclamation of the Gospel of Christ. It is the one and only system fitted to meet the wants and requirements of China in every point of view. Let Christianity be proclaimed, and it will be the effective means of China's regeneration. Our hope and assurance of this rests on the Divine truth and the precious promise connected with it. In view of this, let all join hands in the God-like enterprise of bringing China and its millions under the blessed reign of Christ and Christianity.—*Shanghai Courier.*

THE SOCIALIST DEMONSTRATION AT ST. PETERSBURG.

The Russian Socialist organ published in London under the title of *Vpered* (*Forward*) prints the following account of the recent Socialist demonstration at St. Petersburg:—On the 6th (18th) of December (St. Nicolas Day) a number of young men and women, some belonging to the educated classes, of the working class, assembled at the Kazan Cathedral for the purpose of honouring the memory of and proclaiming their sympathy with those who have died or are suffering in prison and exile for their devotion to their country. After divine service a "Te Deum" was performed for Nicolas (Tchernyscheffsky) and others who have not yet perished under the persecution of the Russian Government. Those present, about a thousand in number, then came out of the church into the square, after which one of them addressed the assemblage as follows:—Friends, we have just assisted at a "Te Deum" for Nicolas Gavrilovitch (Tchernyscheffsky) and other martyrs for the cause of the people. It is time that the working men here present should know who Tchernyscheffsky was. He was a writer, sentenced in 1864 to hard labour because he stated that the so-called emancipation of the serfs by the 'Czar-liberator' was nothing but an imposture. He said that to allot to the serfs sands and marshes which are useless to the landowner; to exact from them for the use of these sands and marshes far more than they can earn by the hard labour of a long life; to flog them if they cannot manage to pay the heavy taxes; to sell their last cow, their last horse, and their wretched homes in order to obtain the necessary funds for these payments; to turn them into soldiers during the best period of their youth, is not to make them free—but the workman who gives his strength, his health, his mind, and his blood to his master, and receives in exchange a wretched hovel and a few copecks, cannot be called a freeman. For speaking these holy truths our talented writer was condemned to exile and hard labour, and he is still undergoing his sentence. Nor was he alone in this fate. We have also had the Decabrists, the Petrascheffskys, the Netcheaffs, the Dolgushins, and our more recent martyrs. They struggled, and continue to struggle, for the people's cause; I say the people's, for it was first taken up by the people itself. Remember Razin, Pugatcheff, Anthony Petroff! They all suffered the same fate—imprisonment, hard labour, and death; but the more they have suffered, the greater is their glory. Let us honour the martyrs for the people's cause! Friends, we have come here loudly to proclaim before St. Petersburg, before Russia, our entire sympathy with these men. Their banner is our banner! On it is written,—Land and liberty for the peasant and the working man. Here it is. Hurrah for land and liberty." This speech was received with loud cheers. A red banner, inscribed with the words "Land and Liberty" ("Zemlia i Volia.") was then unfurled and passed from hand to hand, and after more cheering the crowd began to disperse. Meanwhile the police who had assembled during the delivery of the speech, attempted to break into the group of men among whom the speaker stood, but in vain. The police then obtained reinforcements of gendarmes in plain clothes; they thrice attacked the crowd, but still without effect. Trepoff (chief of the police of St. Petersburg) now came up, and, being incensed at the small number of arrests, he ordered the police to take into custody as many as they could catch. The police then endeavored to persuade the public that the agitation had been got up by "Polish rebels," and told them to arrest as many as possible, especially those who wore eyeglasses and plaid wrappers. While this was going on most of the crowd and dispersed, and of those left in the square there were many who had taken no part whatever in the demonstration; but the police, who had now become numerous, attacked these people with their swords, beating the men and tearing the hair of the women. A desperate struggle took place, in which the women took part in self-defence. The total number arrested by the police in the square and the detectives in other parts of the town did not, however, exceed thirty-two, of whom eleven were women. At the police-station the persons arrested were brutally ill-treated. They were thrust into a room seven ells (arshins) broad by about eighteen long, which was already occupied by ten policemen, porters, and detectives. The captives were pushed into the room by a blow on the back of the head, and were then thrown on the floor and bea

THE ENGLISH AND RUSSIANS IN PERSIA.

A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, writing from Teheran on the 21st December last, says:—It is simply the inactivity on the part of England which has allowed Russian influence to gain ground. We have a Minister at Teheran, a political agent or resident at Bushire, consuls at Resht and Tauris, and native agents at Shiraz, Ispahan, Kermanshah, Hamadan, Astrabad, and Meshhed. The Minister and his subordinates, the resident, and the consuls are perhaps efficient men; the native agents, however, are nearly useless. At only one of the above-mentioned places is the agent an influential man and able to act. Usually a native agent lowers the prestige of the country which employs him; and, as he has to report on every small matter of business to the Minister or Resident before he can act, much time is lost and affairs are rarely understood as they ought to be. At one place the agent is an Armenian. Some Armenians are very clever, but this one is not. On account of his religion he is little respected by the Persians, and is therefore of not the least use when any claim against the local authorities is to be made. At another place the agent is an Afghan, drawing a pension from the British Government; he is never likely to possess the smallest influence among Persians. At a third place the agent is represented by an intelligent but very weak scion of an Indian nawab's family; the public service has suffered no loss by his agent's travelling for the last few months in other countries, a very young brother acting for him during his absence. Efficient and energetic European officers should be placed as consuls at Ispahan, Meshhed, and Astrabad, and neither care nor expense should be spared to restore the good name of England. It is some consolation to know that the native agents cost the public service no more than about £80 per month for the whole five. The system of having inefficient native agents is pursued in Afghanistan. We have one at Cabul at £80 and one at Kandahar at £20 per month; they do very little. The English and Indian Governments never know exactly what is going on in Afghanistan. I have heard it said that the arrival of the Russian envoy at Cabul this summer was announced to the British Minister at Teheran by the Meshhed agent, who had it probably from Herat. In reply, the Meshhed agent was asked for details! It appears that the Cabul agent gave no notice whatever to his Government on the envoy's arrival. Had he done so, the Indian Government would have heard all about it a few days afterwards; as it was, the Minister at Teheran was informed more than a month after the event. The Russians, I believe have native agents at Cabul, Kandahar, and Herat.

In the northern districts of Persia English goods are rare, and most articles of commerce are Russian. Even in Ispahan, where Russia and England formerly competed on equal terms, some Russian goods begin to predominate. This was pointed out to our Government last year by a firm of British merchants, who urged that protective measures should be adopted for British trade in the south of Persia, that a British consul should be placed at Ispahan, the Persian Government to concede the privilege of placing steamers on the Karoon river, and the English Government to pay a subsidy of £4,000 per annum to maintain a monthly service between Muhamrah and Shushter. By these means the firm proposed to open a new route from Shuster to Ispahan, hoping to be able to beat Russian commerce in Southern Persia, and to compete successfully with Russian goods at Ispahan as heretofore. If some such measures are not taken, British trade will soon cease in Persia, or exist at most only in the provinces just close to the Persian Gulf. The Persian Government, particularly now, does not favour the idea of the Karoon being navigated by British steamers. British trade will therefore continue to languish. The firm of merchants to which I have referred truly say that the Russian Government resolutely insists upon a prompt settlement of any claims which the Russian traders may have against the Persian authorities. This is a way of saying that the English do not do so. Some time ago the Persian Government instituted a new Custom-house on the Meshhed road and took duties on goods passing the Khorasan road either to or from Meshhed. The Russian Government objected to this as being unfair to their merchants, and the new Custom-house was abolished. In Fars it has happened over and over again that Customs duos in excess of the 5 per cent. fixed by treaty have been taken on English goods belonging to English traders at the intermediate Custom-houses on the road between Bushire and Shiraz, and remonstrance, if any were made, had no effect. I do not wish to say that Russia is here in Persia an antagonist of England. Russia is simply working hard for her own interests, while we do nothing. Each country desires to increase its commerce and influence. But while Russia does increase them, England only wishes to do so. Should we have war, it is difficult to foresee what line Persia may take. She might, perhaps, be bought over to remain neutral, but she might fear to refuse an alliance with Russia.

Last Saturday was published "No. 1" of a Persian military journal, the *Roosnamehi Nizami*. It consists of eight pages, small quarto, and is to appear every Saturday. Although the first number leaves much to desire, it is another step in advance for Persia. The contents of the first number are as follows:—After a short introduction the military news of the week is given, describing the manœuvring of ten regiments; then follow two instructive articles "on the difference between fighting with muzzle-loaders and breechloaders," and "on shooting with rifles," illustrated by a crude and inaccurate drawing. Then comes an article on the new Chassepot the fusil Gras. This is also inaccurately illustrated, and is the last article of the paper.

We have now a regular weekly post between Bushire, Teheran, and Tiflis; it works well up to the present.

The most remarkable musical organisation in the world, probably, is the convict choir at the Auburn, N.Y., prison. The following is its composition, with the offences charged against its members, and for which they are now suffering imprisonment:—De Marski, organist, grand larceny; M'Keon, first violin, murdered his wife; Crozier, first tenor, murdered his wife; Burdick, double-bass viol, killed a negro; Hinman, second tenor, burglary; Hall, basso, burglary; King, basso, forgery; Darling, basso, forgery; White, soprano, burglary; Bishop, soprano, forgery; the Professor, alto, forgery, false pretences. Many of the convicts are said to have good voices, and they sing hymns of praise every Sunday, including the Bliss and Sankey collection, which has been introduced by the chaplain, Dr. Leroy. Rehearsals take place every Thursday and Saturday.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

OPIUM.

FRIDAY, 2nd March.

No change in the rate for Patna to note, which is the same as that given yesterday $578½ for ordinary chests, and $585 for select chests. For Benares $557½ have been obtained to-day; but for select chests of same there has been no advance on the rate of yesterday, $540.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand..... 4/1½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight. 4/1½
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight 4/2
Credits, at 6 months' sight 4/2½
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight..... 4/2½
ON BOMBAY.—Bank sight..... 227½
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, sight..... 227½
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight..... 73½
Private, 30 days' sight..... 74½

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—23 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—$620 per share.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,990 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company—$205 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$525 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$157 per share.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—47½ per cent. discount.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—14 per cent. discount.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 94 per share.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$47½ per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan—£99. Ex. in. 11½.

SALES ON MARCH 2ND, AS REPORTED BY CHINESE.

Fungus—20 bags, at $28.80, by Fook Hing Wo to travelling trader.
Seaweed—150 bags, at $4.15, by Kwong Fook Wo to travelling trader.
Mushrooms—10 cases, at $55.00, by Kwong Fook Wo to travelling trader.
White Sesamums—10 bags, at $1.60, by Yee Shun Tai to travelling trader.
White Sugar—100 bags, at $6.00, by Yee Shun Tai to travelling trader.
Dried Lily Flowers—10 bags, at $11.50, by Kwong Wing Shing to travelling trader.
White Wax—3 pieces, at $56.30, by Yee Tai to travelling trader.
Potato Flour—50 bags, at $7.45, by Kwai Mow to travelling trader.
Black Pepper—100 bags, at $8.20, by Kwai Mow to travelling trader.
Shellfish—5 bags, at $11.20, by Kwong Sang Tai to travelling trader.
Beché-de-mer—10 bags, at $7.20, by Kwong Sang Tai to travelling trader.
Black Sharkskins, 5 baskets, at $32.00, by Hop Hing to travelling trader.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(FROM MESSRS. FALCONER & CO.'S REGISTER.)

March 2nd.	
Barometer—9 A.M.	30.200
Barometer—1 P.M.	30.135
Barometer—5 P.M.	30.200
Thermometer—9 A.M.	66
Thermometer—1 P.M.	67
Thermometer—5 P.M.	66½
Thermometer—9 A.M. (Wet bulb)	63
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	63½
Thermometer—5 P.M. (Wet bulb)	64
Thermometer—Maximum	68
Thermometer—Minimum (over night)	59

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

March 2nd.

BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c.	HONGKONG. Previous day at 4 P.M.	HONGKONG. On date at 10 A.M.	AMOY. Previous day at 4 P.M.	AMOY. On date at 10 A.M.	SHANGHAI. Previous day at 4 P.M.	SHANGHAI. On date at 10 A.M.	NAGASAKI. Previous day at 4 P.M.	NAGASAKI. On date at 10 A.M.
Barometer	30.19	30.20	30.10	30.24	30.27	30.02	30.35	29.90
Thermometer attached	67.0	67.0	—	—	61.0	65.0	47.7	50.0
Direction of Wind	S	S	SSE	NE	NW	NW	NNE	NW
Force	2	3	4	3	5	C	4	5
Dry Thermometer	66.0	66.0	65.0	60.0	58.0	39.0	52.0	48.0
Wet Thermometer	58.0	62.0	58.0	67.0	55.0	37.0	42.8	44.5
Weather	b.	hzn.	b.	h.o.	b.c.	co.	n.c.	c.u.
Hours' Rain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.3
Quantity fallen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.10

BAROMETER, level of the sea in inches, tens, and hundreds.

THERMOMETER, in Fahrenheit degrees and tens, kept in the open air in a shaded situation.

DIRECTION OF WIND, as registered every two points, N., N.N.E., N.E., &c.

FORCE OF WIND.—0 calm, 1 to 3 light breeze, 4 to 5 moderate, 6 to 7 fresh, 7 to 8 strong, 8 to 10 heavy, 10 to 12 violent.

STATE OF WEATHER.—*B.* Clear blue sky, *C.* Cloudy, *D.* Drizzly, *F.* Fog, *G.* Foggy, *H.* Hail, *L.* Lightning, *M.* Misty, *O.* Overcast, *P.* Passing showers, *Q.* Squally, *R.* Rainy, *S.* Snow, *T.* Thunder, *U.* Red, threatening, *V.* Visibility, *W.* Sleet, *Z.* Calm. The letters are repeated to indicate any increase over the mean average of that signification.

RAIN.—The hours of rain for the previous 24 hours (noon) are registered from 1 to 24, and the quantity of water fallen indicated in inches tens, and hundreds.

Insurances.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

1780 Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $50,000 on First-class Risks.

A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates of Premium will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.

T. G. LINSTEAD,
Agent, Sun Fire Office.

1835 Hongkong, 4th October, 1876.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20 % allowed

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.

1368 Hongkong, 20th July, 1876.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company—call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risk to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15 %) only.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

1028 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire at current rates*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

1139 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination	Vessel's Name	Captain	At	For Freight Apply to	To be Despatched
LONDON, *via* SUEZ CANAL	Patroclus (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 6th inst.
Do.	Star of China	Blaker	Hongkong	Meyer & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	MacNear	W. Taylor	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Koreïr	L. C. Grove	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
HAMBURG	Albatros	Koppelmann	Hongkong	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Quick despatch.
MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY	Spirit of the Age	Johnson	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO *via* YOKAMA	Oceanic (str.)		Hongkong	O. & O. S. Co.	To-day, at 3 P.M.
Do. Do.	Alaska (str.)			P. M. S. S. Co.	On 15th inst., at 3 P.M.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c.	Tigre (str.)	Brunet		Messageries Maritimes	On 8th inst., at noon.
SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, &c.	Travancore (str.)	Barratt		P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 15th inst., at noon.
BANGKOK	Rajanattianuhar (str.)	Hopkins	Hongkong	Yuen Fat Hong	On 7th inst., daylight.
ILOILO	Union	Mericachevarria	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick despatch.
MANILA	Batavia (str.)		Hongkong	H. Kiner & Co.	On 5th inst., at noon.
YOKOHAMA	Tanais (str.)	Reynier		Messageries Maritimes	Quick despatch.
Do.	Malacca (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Ulysses (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	Quick despatch.
Do.	Psi-ho (str.)	Lescointre		Messageries Maritimes	Quick despatch.
Do.	Geelong (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	MacGregor (str.)	Newell		Gilman & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Hesperia (str.)	Johannsen		Wm. Pustau & Co.	Quick despatch.
SWATOW, AMOY, & TAIWAN	Hailoong (str.)	Abbott	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow, at daylight.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—CASH.

GOOD AMERICAN HAMS, at 25 Cents per lb.

SPARKLING MOSELLE, per Case of 1 Dozen Quarts, $7.00.

CLARET, per Case of 1 Dozen Quarts, $2.50.

J. F. SCHEFFER, 54, Praya Central.

1m 220 Hongkong, 3rd February, 1877.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE, 1874, HEIDSIECK & Co., Monopole.

DEETJEN & Co.

1m 297 Hongkong, 20th February, 1877.

FOR SALE.

A VERTICAL BOILER, with ENGINE attached, 5 Horse-Power, Fitted with Governor, and complete in all its parts. Apply to

A. MILLAR & Co.

1708 Hongkong, 28th October, 1876.

FOR SALE.

CHAS. HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE.

"WEISSLACK."
$19.....per case of 2 dozen pints.
$18.....per case of 1 dozen quarts.

CHATEAU LEOVILLE POYFERRE, 1869.

"VIN DES PRINCES."
$18.....per case of 1 dozen quarts.

PALMER MARGAUX.
$8.....per case of 1 dozen quarts.

CHATEAU BELAIR.
$7.....per case of 1 dozen quarts

LORMONT.
$5.....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$3.....per case of 2 dozen pints.

SIEMSSEN & Co.

592 Hongkong, 1st May, 1876.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CELEBRATED WINES.

We have secured some Excellent Wines and Cognac of the well known shippers, CUTLER, PALMER & Co., and invite comparison with any and all other brands.

We have to offer:

	For 1 doz. quarts.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE	$15
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s HOCHHEIMER	$8.50
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHATEAU MOUTON	$12
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHATEAU LAROSE	$7
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s ST. JULIEN	$6
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CANTENAC	$5.50
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s MEDOC	$4.50
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s HAUT SAUTERNE	$9
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRY, fine full flavor, black seal	$10.25
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRY, Vino Puro, blue seal	$9
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRY, Manzanillo, red seal	$8.50
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRY, Vino de Pasto, blue seal	$8.25
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s COGNAC 1 star	$6.25
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s COGNAC 2 star	$7.50
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s COGNAC 3 star	$9
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s COGNAC 4 star	$10.50

Also,

WACHTER & Co.'s CELEBRATED CHAMPAGNE,

at $18 per Case of 1 doz. Quarts.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

1984 Hongkong, 13th December, 1876.

COMPASS DEVIATION IN IRON SHIPS, DESCRIBED PRACTICALLY,

By R. M. TALBOT,

Just published, and favourably noticed by the local Press in Hongkong and Shanghai,

PRICE TWO DOLLARS.

SOLD BY

Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Messrs. McEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
Messrs. GEORGE FALCONER & Co.
Messrs. BROADBEAR, ANTHONY & Co.
Messrs. LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

1910 Hongkong, 30th November, 1876.

NOW ON SALE:

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY, WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

An ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a cleanness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Dhalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 60,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW;
W. H. BEIL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

Business Announcements.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for ACIDITY of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT and INDIGESTION, and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,
Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

623 30] Agents—A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong. [3 Mar

In consequence of SPURIOUS IMITATIONS of

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

which are calculated to deceive the Public, LEA and PERRINS have adopted

A NEW LABEL,

bearing their Signature,

LEA AND PERRINS,

which is placed on every bottle of

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World. [521 795

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—This UNIVERSAL REMEDY maintains the first in public favour and confidence. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy. They do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may, therefore, be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution. Sold in bottles only.

KEATING'S BON-BONS OR WORM TABLETS, a Purely VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

THOMAS KEATING, London, Export Chemist and Druggist. [July 22

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES. Five Prize Medals Paris and Vienna.

PICKLES AND SAUCES.
JAMS AND JELLIES.
ORANGE MARMALADE.
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS.
MUSTARD, VINEGAR.
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU.
POTTED MEATS AND FISH.
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS.
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE.
PICKLED SALMON.
YARMOUTH BLOATERS.
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT.
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS.
PURE SALAD OIL.
SOUPS, IN PINT AND QUART TINS.
PRESERVED VEGETABLES.
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE.
PRESERVED BACON.
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES.
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES.
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PATES.
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY.
PLUM PUDDINGS.
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may be had from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty. Goods should always be examined upon delivery to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks, and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars, and Tins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON. [June 24

OAKEY and SON'S EMERY and BLACK-LEAD MILLS,
WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

OAKEYS' WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH. Packets, 3d. each; tins, 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., & 4s. each.

OAKEYS' INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS, from 1s. 6d. each.

OAKEYS' SILVERSMITHS' SOAP (NON-MERCURIAL), For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro-plate, Plate-Glass, Marble, &c. Tablets, 6d. each.

OAKEYS' GENUINE EMERY, GRAIN AND FLOUR.

OAKEYS' EMERY AND GLASS CLOTH.

OAKEYS' CABINET GLASS PAPER, WELLINGTON BLOCK BLACK LEAD, &c.

OAKEYS' GOODS SOLD EVERYWHERE by Ironmongers, Grocers, Oilmen, Brushmakers, Druggists, &c. [521 289

E. P. & W. BALDWIN,
WILDEN WORKS,
Near
STOURPORT, ENGLAND.

SHEET IRON,
Branded
"BALDWIN-WILDEN,"
and
"SEVERN."

TIN PLATES,
Branded
"EP & WB"
—
Wm
"WILDEN,"
"UNICORN,"
"BARLEY,"
"STOUR."

STAMPING SHEETS,
BUTTON IRON,
SHEET IRON PICKLED,
COLD ROLLED
And CLOSE ANNEALED.

Export Agents—

BROOKER, DORE & Co.,
2, ROOD LANE, LONDON,
ENGLAND.

521 63] [Jan. 6

THE FOLLOWING IS AN EXTRACT FROM A LETTER dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent Medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully, L. S.

"To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London." [1261 1363 Aug. 26

PERFUMERY.

J. & E. ATKINSON'S
Ess. Ylang Ylang—Frangipanne—and Sarcanthus. Old Brown Windsor Soap. Violet Powder. Florida Water. Prize Medals—London, Paris, Vienna, Cordova, Lima; Philadelphia, 1876. Sold by all first-class dealers throughout the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond-street, London.

The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK—"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre," printed in seven colours. [1171 563—2

TRADE MARK.

ON A WREATH,
A LION RAMPANT GARDANT,
HOLDING A CROWN PROPER.

ELLWOOD'S

HATS AND HELMETS.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID COBSAR & SONS, Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co

ff 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY)
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA,
F. PEIL,
Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany).

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND TAIWAN FOO.

THE Steamship

"HAILOONG,"

Captain Abbott, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 4th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

346 Hongkong, 1st March, 1877.

FOR BANGKOK.

THE Steamship

"RAJANATTIANUHAR."

G. T. Hopkins, Commander, will be despatched for the above Port on WEDNESDAY, the 7th March, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

YUEN FAT HONG,
Agents.

333 Hongkong, 27th February, 1877.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"HESPERIA,"

Captain Johannsen, shortly expected from Hamburg, London, and Singapore, will receive immediate despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.

327 Hongkong, 27th February, 1877.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, *vid* SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"PATROCLUS"

will be despatched on or about the 6th March.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

324 Hongkong, 26th February, 1877.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"MACGREGOR,"

Captain Newell, shortly expected from London and Singapore, will receive immediate despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

314 Hongkong, 24th February, 1877.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI,

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANKOW, NINGPO, and PORTS in JAPAN.

THE Company's Steamship

"ULYSSES,"

will have immediate despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

272 Hongkong, 15th February, 1877.

FOR ILOILO.

THE Al Spanish Schooner

"UNION,"

Mericachevarria, Master, will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

REMEDIOS & Co.

341 Hongkong, 28th February, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE Al American Ship

"McNEAR,"

W. Taylor, Master, will load here and will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

283 Hongkong, 16th February, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 12 years 3/3 L. 1 1 Danish Bark

"KORSOR,"

L. C. Grove, Master, will load here and will have immediate despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

284 Hongkong, 16th February, 1877.

FOR HAMBURG.

THE Al German Barque

"ALBATROS,"

Koppelmann, Master, will load here and at Whampoa and have immediate despatch.

For Freight, apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.

278 Hongkong, 15th February, 1877.

FOR LONDON.

THE Al British Ship

"STAR OF CHINA,"

Blaker, Master, will load here and have immediate despatch.

For Freight, apply to

MEYER & Co.

235 Hongkong, 6th February, 1877.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE British Barque

"SPIRIT OF THE AGE,"

Captain Johnson, will have a quick despatch for the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ROZARIO & Co.

203 Hongkong, 2nd February, 1877.

STORAGE.

COALS received on Storage in First-class Godowns of about 5,000 tons Capacity, situated on the Praya West, Wanchi.

T. G. LINSTEAD.

1909 Hongkong, 18th November, 1874.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition; Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder; Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse. [ly 1145 July 26

T. ALGAR,
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT,
RENTS COLLECTED.
BROWN JONES & Co.,
UNDERTAKERS,
MOURNING STATIONERY, &c.,
MONUMENTS ERECTED,
20] 9, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

PUN-LUN,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
QUEEN'S ROAD, No. 56, UPSTAIRS,
Opposite the Oriental Bank, Hongkong.

SCALE OF PRICES:—
Carte de Visite, Single Person, 1 doz., $1.50
Cabinet Pictures..... 1 doz., $4.00
3m 28 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1877.

YEE SHING & Co.,
COAL MERCHANTS,
Have always on hand LARGE STOCKS of every description of COAL.
Address, care of HOO-TY-LOONG & Co., No. 43, Praya, Hongkong.
948 Hongkong, 9th May, 1876.

NOW ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *China Overland Trade Report* for the Year 1876. Price Ten Dollars.

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Hongkong, February, 1877.

Vessels on the Berth.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,

IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S.S. *OCEANIC* will be despatched for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 3rd March, at 3 P.M., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. of the 2nd March. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY,
Agent.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1877.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMALIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;

ALSO,

PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

ON THURSDAY, the 8th March, 1877, at Noon, the Company's Steamship "*TIGRE*," Commandant BRUNET, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till noon, Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 7th March, 1877. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

H. DU POUEY,
Agent.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1877.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON;

ALSO,

BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*TRAYANOORE*," Captain BARRATT, will leave this on THURSDAY, the 15th March, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to

A. McIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1877.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U.S. Mail Steamer *ALASKA* will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 15th March, 1877, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of L

Extracts.

THAT CHINAMAN.

We fairly shook with inward glee,
When we perceived our friend Cam Lee;
Yes, we were hence glad to see
That Chinaman.

He had a beautiful pigtail;
His countenance was far from pale;
He crept along just like a snail,
That Chinaman.

His wooden shoes, so small and neat,
Just fitted his Celestial feet:
He saw us, and he smiled so sweet!
That Chinaman.

"Good morning, John," we mildly said,
"Can you wash dishes, set the bread,
Cook meals and neatly make a bed,
Dear Chinaman?"

"Me heapee, goodee cook," said he,
"Me makee breadee good, you'll see;
Three dollars week do good for me,
Me Chinaman."

We hired Cam Lee to work a week,
And liked him, for he looked so sleek,
And had a countenance so meek,
That Chinaman.

One day he worked with all his might,
And we were filled with pleased delight.
Yes, he seemed perfect in our sight.
That Chinaman.

The next was Thanksgiving, he sat
Serenely on the kitchen mat,
And sighed, as though he'd like a rat,
That Chinaman.

"You have much folkee here, you say?
Me uncle visit me wash to-day,
And so me have to go away."
Ah, Chinaman!

So Cam Lee left, and, strange to say,
We missed upon that very day
A score of things, to our dismay.
Bad Chinaman.

A week passed by, when at our door
A gentle tap was heard—no more;
We opened it, and stood before
That Chinaman.

He smiled and said: "Me wantee pay
For workee what me did that day;
You let me have four bitee, say?"
Bold Chinaman.

Our wrathful husband then drew nigh,
With fury gleaming in his eye,
And cried: "You thief! you'd better fly."
Scared Chinaman.

Cam Lee concluded not to wait,
Picked up his baskets and made straight
Toward the partly open gate.
Gone Chinaman.

—*San Francisco Chronicle.* F. A. GIRVIN.

BLUNDERS OF GREAT LAWYERS.

That the greatest lawyers will most probably blunder in the drafting of their own wills has long since attained the dignity of an axiom; but few, perhaps, are aware of the number and striking character of the instances upon which this axiom is founded. The will of Mr. Serjeant Hill, it is said, "was so singularly confused that but for the respect due to the very learned serjeant it might not unreasonably have been held void for uncertainty." The will of Sir Samuel Romily was also unartificially framed, and that of Chief Baron Thomson was the subject of Chancery proceedings. So also was the will of Chief Justice Holt, Chief Justice Eyre, Mr. Serjeant Maynard, Vernon, the eminent Chancery counsel, Mr. Baron Wood, Mr. Justice Vaughan, Francis Vesey, jun., the reporter, Richard Preston, the conveyancer, and Lord Chancellor Westbury. Two, at any rate, of these experts might have been warned by the previous fate of a distinguished friend against the indiscretion of attempting to draw their own wills; for Chief Justice Saunders appears to have made a speculative devise upon the validity of which his executors, Maynard, Holt, and Pollexfen, all great lawyers, were divided in opinion. The list, however, is not yet concluded, for "the will of Bradley, the celebrated conveyancer, was set aside by Lord Thurlow for uncertainty;" and, most singular case of all, "a late learned master in Chancery" directed the proceeds of his estate to be invested in Consols in his own name.

THE ROYAL CASTE.

There are at the present moment thirty-six reigning Sovereigns in Christendom, from the Queen of England, to whom 287,000,000 of human beings owe allegiance, to the Prince of Monaco, whom 5,741 subjects acknowledge as their liege lord. Of these princes, ten are nominally Roman Catholics namely, the Emperors of Austria and Brazil, the Kings of Italy, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Bavaria, Saxony, the Princes of Liechtenstein and Monaco. At least three of these monarchs, however, are very far from being on friendly terms with the Pope, the King of Italy actually lying under sentence of excommunication; while the King of Saxony, himself a Catholic, rules over a population almost exclusively Protestant. Of the remaining twenty-six princes, two belong to the Greek Church, though the Czar and the King of the Hellenes belong to different branches of it. The other twenty-four are Protestant, sixteen being called Lutherans, four (including the German Empire) belonging to the "Evangelical" Confession, three to the "Reformed" Church, and one being the "supreme head on earth" of the Church of England. But the vast majority of Queen Victoria's subjects (139,000,000) are neither Protestants nor Catholics, but Hindoos, while the Mahommedans, 40,000,000 in number, themselves more numerous than the Protestants of all denominations in the empire. The oldest of reigning Sovereigns is William, German Emperor and King of Prussia, who completes his eightieth year on the 22nd of March in the present year; the youngest is Alphonse XII. of Spain, who was nineteen last birthday (28th of November, 1876).

A REMARKABLE CHAIR.

A curious story is being told in Paris about an arm-chair which has been bequeathed by an old woman, who has just died in one of the almshouses there, to the Louvre for the collection known as the Museum of Sovereigns. This arm-chair was presented more than a century ago to the Empress Maria Theresa, who had it placed in her boudoir. At her death, and in compliance with her express injunctions, it was sent to Queen Marie Antoinette at Versailles, and formed part of the furniture provided for Louis XVI., during his imprisonment in the Temple. After his execution his valet removed it to England, where it became the property first of the Prince of Wales and then of the Duke of Cumberland. The latter took it with him to Berlin, where it was placed in the hands of an upholsterer to be repaired. The workman to whom the arm-chair was given discovered, upon removing the horsehair with which it was stuffed, a diamond pin, the portrait of a boy, and several sheets of manuscript. He did not mention the discovery to his master, but soon afterwards sold the pin to a jeweller, giving him at the same time the portrait and the papers. The jeweller succeeded in making out from the papers, which were written in French, that they consisted of a series of instructions from Louis XVI. to his son, and that the portrait was that of the Dauphin. A few years afterwards the jeweller, whose name was Nauendorff, claimed to be Louis XVII., the son of Louis, XVI. and Marie Antoinette, producing as evidence in his favour the portrait and papers, and he imposed upon many people. The workman who had made the discovery was naturally disinclined to say how Nauendorff had become possessed of these documents; when he was at the point of death he communicated the fact to his family, by whom the arm-chair, which the Duke of Cumberland had left at Berlin, was recovered and sold to a Frenchman. He took it with him to Paris, and his widow was brought to such poor circumstances that it was the only article of furniture remaining in her possession when she entered the almshouse in which she died last week.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

"HORROR SUBLIME, AND RAGE"

Mr. Darbigne didn't go home until very late on Tuesday night, and when he reached his domicile he let himself in with a latch-key, and stole softly up-stairs so as not to disturb his family. A night-lamp was burning in his room, and Mrs. Darbigne's snores came from the shaded bed like the cadences of a freight-engine on the up grade. As he was removing his coat, Mr. Darbigne suddenly stood still, frozen, rooted to the spot with horror sublime, and rage. Then he fell on his knees, and holding his hands towards the ceiling, shrieked, "Oh, heaven, have mercy on this dishonoured house," and then sprang to his feet yelling, "Villian! villain! villain! your life or mine!" Mrs. Darbigne sprang up in bed screaming "What is it? Oh, mercy, mercy! ma man, what is it." And the children in the adjoining room woke up and shrieked, and howled, and wept in piteous terror, while Mr. Darbigne charged round and round the room with a revolver in his hand, diving into the closets, plunging under the bed, upsetting furniture, chasing Mrs. Darbigne out of his sight, and calling on his innocent babies to fling themselves out of the windows and save their lives from misery and shame, a preventive that the babies did not take to very kindly, preferring to huddle up in the middle of the bed and yell. The uproar aroused the neighbours, they kicked in the front door and rushed upstairs, and seized the raving Mr. Darbigne, pounding him over the head with a chair leg and wresting his revolver from his reckless grasp, and then they demanded explanation. "Find him for me!" said Mr. Darbigne. "See me face to face with the villain, and I'll drink his heart's blood! Oh, madness, madness! Oh shame! shame! shame! Find him for me or kill me. He's in this house this very minute." Who? they all yelled. "Who is he?" "Yes," wailed poor Mrs. Darbigne, who had hurriedly dressed herself in a log cabin quilt. "Who? in heaven's name, who?" "Oh, oh, oh!" yelled Mr. Darbigne. "You hear her, men, you hear this perfidious woman? Who? Here?" he shrieked, pointing with his trembling finger, and the words shot like fiery arrows from his pale and foam-flecked lips. "Here! The man who wore those trowsers!" All eyes looked toward the chair on which they hung, and then with one wild, heaven-piercing yell of laughter, the crowd of neighbours let go of Mr. Darbigne, and went tumbling over each other down-stairs, howling in derision, and splitting the midnight with roars of inextinguishable laughter. The children who had trooped into the room went giggling off to bed, and Mrs. Darbigne flinging herself on the pillows, screamed hysterically, "O Darby, Darby! O Marmaluke, you'll kill me yet, I know you will! Oh, you old fool. Crawl into bed! Oh, you senseless idiot, that's my chemiloon!" Tableau.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

COME AND DINE.

The access of hospitality, which is supposed to overtake all classes with the approach of and during the "festive season," naturally leads to rather more dinner-giving than at other times of the year, and invitations are then flying about in all directions and in every shape, from the formal "request the honour of ——'s company at dinner," &c., down to the verbal, familiar, and pleasant "come" or "stay and dine" of an accidental meeting with a friend. It is in the matter of this latter informal mode of asking a friend to dine, that I think some words of caution and advice may be given to young housewives administering hospitable courtesies. Dinner-giving is just as much an art when it merely has to be exercised in providing fare for a single guest at half an hour's notice, as when extended to a dozen at an invitation of three weeks' length. There are few housewives, I suppose, who have not more or less suffered from the thoughtless and incautious husband bringing home a friend, or two, or even three, unexpectedly to dinner. In the best-appointed households there must arise occasions when the sudden incursion of one, or two extra mouths is highly inconvenient, to use the mildest phrase. The lady of the house may not be very well, and may have relaxed the tight grip of the reins by which she guides her establishment, or, owing to some emergency, she may not have provided more than enough for her actual home party, or a tradesman may have failed her; and there is no doubt that it is extremely thoughtless, not to say unkind, of a husband, aware of some such possible contingency, thus to run the risk of giving his helpmate pain by a too lavish utterance, on the spur of the moment, of the words "Come and dine." At the same time, I hold that, as a rule, the master of the house should have the privilege (provided, of course, that his establishment be on a scale to admit of it) of bringing an intimate acquaintance home to dinner unexpectedly, without in the least degree disorganising the general arrangements of the table, and without being met by black looks. If he can give even but an hour's notice by telegram, it is his duty perhaps to do so; but there may be times when this is quite impossible, and, it may be, prejudicial to his professional or business interests in a hundred ways if he be deterred from saying "Come and dine," simply on account of madame's incapacity to carry on the government of her house on (to some extent) an expansive principle, or because she is a woman of no resources, and incapable of rising to an emergency.

It may seem at first to the inexperienced young mistress of a house, that the smaller the family, the greater is the difficulty she will naturally find in meeting an unlooked-for demand on the resources of her larder; but this is not necessarily the case. If her means be fairly ample, it is surely not well only so to organise the repast that there shall be just sufficient and no more for the regular number at table. To measure appetites in such a fashion is in itself ungracious, bespeaking a niggardly spirit, as well as a want of that courtesy of feeling which I consider is always due from one member of a family to another, under whatever relations they may be brought together beneath the same roof. Any approach to the habit—too common, alas! in families—of disregarding courteous behaviour in small things, and saying "Oh! this will do very well for James," or, "This is good enough for Jane," merely because James or Jane are constant inmates of the house, is most reprehensible. But further, I would say that, from an economical point of view, there is no necessity, except under very straitened circumstances, to limit the fare to the actual daily consumption. Economy, as Mr. Ruskin has very rightly explained, does not consist in saving money any more than it does in spending money; it merely signifies a proper adjustment of means to the end, and a profitable and perfect expenditure of the forces or resources at our disposal. In a liberal and well-organised household the remains of to-day's dinner can be worked into, and used up for, some one of to-morrow's meals. Provision should be made with this end in view, and not as if the establishment and the world were coming to an end to-morrow, and that therefore whatever happens to be left to-day would inevitably be wasted. The cook, who is mistress of her business, always keeps up from day to day her supply of stock, the succulent stream, is seldom allowed to dry up. Now, this principle of constant supply has only to be extended with care and judgment to other viands, and no difficulty can arise from the sudden arrival of an unlooked-for guest. Whatever the number of the family, large or small, if it be catered for with this end in view, the house-wife need never be put to her wit's end by her husband's impulsive hospitality. Supposing even that he and she comprise the family, and that they dine daily as a lady and gentleman are expected to dine, there is sure to be soup enough for an extra mouth, and, if the extra mouth be not there to partake of it, the capable cook returns it to her stock. Why not, then, be prepared to carry out the same principle with the fish? Some of the nicest fish dishes are réchauffées. What holds good for the soup and the fish surely holds good for the joint, steaks, chops, cutlets, game, or whatever follows. At the worst, something must be provided for the next day's dinner in the kitchen. Again, in these days of tinned provisions (not necessarily Australian), a small stock of them in reserve, soups, vegetables, &c., will be found of the greatest use to meet such emergencies. Where hospitality of the sort to which I refer is the habit of a home, no difficulty can arise from the extra pressure it puts (temporarily) on the domestics, if the mistress, when engaging them, straight-forwardly tells them of their liability to it. Take care, lastly, always to insist on the table being laid every day with scrupulous care, and with an eye to every detail. Let the parlourmaid or footman carry through the service with a systematic observance of these little points which distinguish the meals of refined from slovenly people. Be sure that bread, wine, plates, knives, forks, what not, are handed to and on the proper side of each person, with the same noiseless deference that would be observed at a set dinner-party, even though no one but the master and mistress have to be served. Most essential is it that a rigid adherence to this system be adopted. Apart from the requisite training which it affords for all young servants, it unfailingly secures the housewife against a multitude of disagreeables arising from clumsy attendance at all times, and which become peculiarly poignant in the presence of so-called "company." And, finally, it enables not only the master, but the mistress, to show that cordial hospitality embodied in the words "stay," or "Come and dine"—a hospitality, it may be added, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred resulting in far more enjoyment, both for guests and hosts, than all the set dinner-parties in the world, with their long invitations, irksome ceremonials, and exhausting dulness.—*Queen.*

THE LEGEND OF THE CEDAR OF LEBANON.

The ancient legend—the dream, perhaps, of a Syrian hermit—shows that the Cedar of Lebanon, the timber tree of the Temple built on Zion, was held in highest estimation, and exercised the fancy. The story proceeds that Seth received from the angels three seeds of that tree which he beheld still standing upon the spot where sin had been first committed, but standing there blasted and dead. He carried the seeds home, placed them in the mouth of the dead Adam, and so buried them. Their future history is curious. Growing on the grave of Adam in Hebron, they were afterwards most carefully protected by Abraham, Moses and David. After their removal to Jerusalem, the Psalms were composed beneath them; and in due time, when they had grown together and united into one giant tree, they, or it—for it was now one tree, a Cedar of Lebanon—was felled by Solomon for the purpose of being preserved for ever as a beam in the Temple. But the design failed; the king's carpenters found themselves utterly unable to manage the mighty beam. They raised it to its intended position, and found it too long. They sawed it, and it then proved too short. They spliced it, and again found it wrong. It was evidently intended for another, perhaps a more sacred office, and they laid it aside in the Temple to bide its time. While waiting for its appointed hour, the beam was on one occasion improperly made use of by a woman named Maximelli, who took the liberty of sitting on it, and presently found her garments on fire. Instantly she raised a cry, and, feeling the flames severely, she invoked the aid of Christ, and was immediately driven from the city and stoned, becoming in her death a pro-Christian martyr. In the course of an eventful history the predestined beam became a bridge over Cedron, and being then thrown into the Pool of Bethesda, is proved the cause of its healing virtues. Finally, it became the Cross, was buried in Calvary, exhumed by the Empress Helena, chopped up by a corrupt Church, and distributed.—*Gardeners' Chronicle.*

ETIQUETTE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

It is a rule that no one may cross an imaginary line drawn between the Speaker and a member who is addressing the House. When we say "addressing the House," we mean addressing the Speaker; for every member who speaks, unless he is merely asking a question, is supposed to address Mr. Speaker, and not the assembly. And hence the reason of the rule just alluded to. As the Speaker is the person addressed, it would be an act of rudeness to interpose the body between him and the member who is speaking to him. Sometimes, however, in the heat of debate a member (especially if he be a new member) forgets that he is speaking to the Speaker, and apostrophises his audience; and we have more than once heard an excited member, full of the recollections of some meeting of his constituents, say "Gentlemen!" instead of "Sir!"—an impropriety at once rebuked by loud cries of "Order! order!" As the rule about not crossing the line would sometimes necessitate a rather tortuous circumnavigation to enable a member to reach his seat, it is amusing to see how it is evaded by ducking the head and stooping and almost creeping along until the point of danger is passed. No one may rise from his seat either to speak or change his place, or leave the House, without taking off his hat. In other words, whenever he is upon his legs, he must be uncovered. And he may not cross the floor or walk up or down the House on entering or leaving, it without making a bow or obeisance, as it is called in Parliamentary language, to the Speaker. But let not the uninitiated imagine that it is a Sir Charles Grandison bow. The merest inclination of the head is sufficient; and it often looks more like a familiar nod to the awful occupant of the chair than a dignified homage to his authority. But still, however done, it is a mark of respect, and contributes something to the preservation of order and decorum. But as in the House of Lords the woolsack is not part of the House, so in the House of Commons there are within its sacred precincts (exclusive of the lobbies) spaces where a degree of liberty is allowed that is denied elsewhere. On entering the House you will see a line drawn across the matting of the floor from the seat occupied by the serjeant-at-arms to the opposite bench, and within this line members may stand with their hats off and listen to the debate; but outside of it they must sit, or be instantly called to "order." They cannot, however, address the House in this position; but if they wish to do so, must go to one of the benches and speak from that place. When Mr. Plimsoll began his impassioned attack on the Ministry for withdrawing their Merchant Shipping Bill in the session of 1875, he was standing at the door, but he had to move to the benches and continue his philippic there. There is also within the House a space behind the Speaker's chair, where members may stand with their hats on—the reason of which, we suppose, is, that as it is a physical impossibility for Mr. Speaker to see them, they can show him no disrespect by being covered.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

The mystery which for six years has surrounded the name of the donor of £3,000 in aid of an Art Gallery for Birmingham has been disclosed at a meeting of the trustees of the Gallery Fund.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 2nd March, 1877.

COTTON GOODS.

American Sheetings, 15 lbs.	per piece	$2.50 a 2.60
American Drills, 30 yards	"	3.75 a 3.80
40 "	"	3.85 a 3.90
Cotton Yarn, No. 16 a 24	per 400 lbs.	88.00 a 101.00
" 28 a 32	"	109.00 a 115.00
" 36 a 42	"	113.00 a 124.00
" Bombay	"	73.00 a 76.00
Jeans	per piece	$1.70 a 1.75
Dyed Spotted Shirtings	"	3.65 a 3.90
" Brocades Do.	"	3.75 a 3.90
" Damask Do.	"	5.80 a 6.00
English Drills 30 yards	"	2.10 a 2.15
" 14 lbs.	"	2.60 a 2.60
" 15 lbs.	"	2.70 a 2.80
Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs.	"	1.60 a 1.65
" 9 lbs.	"	1.70 a 1.75
" 32 lbs.	"	1.90 a 2.45
" 9 lbs.	"	2.70 a 2.75
" 10 lbs.	"	3.15 a 3.35
Grey T-cloths, 24 yds & 33 in. 6 lbs.	"	1.30 a 1.45
" 24 " & 33 in. 7 lbs.	"	1.45 a 1.60
" 24 " & 36 in. 8 lbs. XO	"	2.05 a 2.10
" 24 " & 36 in. 8 lbs. QL	"	2.10 a 2.15
" 24 " & 36 in. 8 lbs. XX	"	2.55 a 2.60
Handkerchiefs, Blue	per doz.	0.60 a 0.70
" Brown	"	0.40 a 0.65
" Red	"	0.77 a 0.80
" Light Red	"	0.77 a 0.78
Jeans, 30 yards	"	2.50 a 2.63
Muslins, White, Plain, 12 yards	per piece	1.15 a 1.25
" Figured 24 "	"	2.05 a 2.25
Turkey Red Shirtings, 2 lbs.	"	2.15 a 2.25
" 3 lbs.	"	2.30 a 2.35
Velvets, Black, 22 in.	per yard	0.18 a 0.19
" Gentian 22 "	"	0.21 a 0.22
Velveteens, Black	"	0.22 a 0.25
" Gentian	"	0.28 a 0.30
White Shirtings, 54 a 60 reed	per piece	1.95 a 2.10
" 64 a 66 "	"	2.30 a 2.45
" 68 a 80 "	"	2.60 a 3.15
" 7000 "	"	3.50 a 3.65
" 7,000 "	"	3.50 a 3.55
" AA	"	1.70 a 1.75
" EF	"	6.05 a 6.10
" MH	"	4.75 a 4.90
" EI	"	5.45 a 5.50
White Spotted Shirtings	"	2.30 a 2.55
" Brocades	"	2.50 a 2.65

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Blankets, 7 lbs.	per pair	$2.70 a 3.00
" 8 lbs.	"	3.00 a 3.05
" 9 lbs.	"	4.10 a 5.00
" 10 lbs.	"	5.20 a 5.50
" 12 lbs.	"	6.40 a 6.90
Camlets, SSS	per piece	15.00 a 16.00
" SS	"	17.50 a 18.00
" S	"	18.00 a 18.50
" BBB	"	10.00 a 10.50
" AAA	"	13.00 a 14.50
" LLL	"	15.00 a 16.50
Cloth, Broad	per yard	2.10 a 3.00
" Medium	"	1.03 a 1.80
Long Ells, MM Scarlet	per piece	8.70 a 8.80
" Assorted	"	8.80 a 8.90
" HH Scarlet	"	9.00 a 9.05
" Assorted	"	8.00 a 8.70
" H Scarlet	"	8.70 a 8.80
" Assorted	"	8.75 a 8.30
Lastres, Figuro	"	5.05 a 5.10
Lastings, DD	"	14.60 a 15.00
Orleans, Plain	"	5.00 a 5.30
Spanish stripes	per yard	0.77 a 0.88

METALS.

Iron, Nail Rod	per picul	2.90 a 3.10
" Hoop	"	3.60 a 3.65
" Bar	"	2.60 a 2.75
" Wire	"	6.45 a 6.50
Lead, Pig	"	7.80 a 8.25
Pigs, W.B.	"	7.50 a 7.60
" Lead, LB	"	7.90 a 8.10
Quicksilver, English	"	63.00 a —
" American	"	63.50 a —
Steel, English	per lb.	3.00 a 4.10
" Swedish	"	5.00 a 6.05
Sheathing Metal	per picul	54.00 a 56.00
Spelter	"	8.20 a 8.25
Tin, Malacca	per picul	20.00 a 20.50
" Plates	per box	6.00 a 6.15

PRODUCE.

Almonds	per picul	23.50 a 33.00
Alum, 1st quality	"	1.70 a 1.85
" 2nd "	"	1.45 a 1.60
Bark, Siam	"	0.83 a 1.10
" Cinnamon	"	14.50 a 16.00
Beche de Mer	"	30.00 a 55.00
Bees Wax, Japan, White	"	11.00 a 11.50
" " Yellow	"	47.00 a 48.00
" " Hankow, White	"	56.00 a 58.50
Girds' Nests, 1st quality	per pcl.	$2,200 a 4,000
" 2nd "	"	650 a 800
" 3rd "	"	170 a 250
Brimstone	"	5.20 a 6.25
Buffalo's Hide, Manila	"	7.40 a 15.60
Camphor, packed	"	15.50 a 16.50
" Barous, clean	"	4,800 a 5,000
" Refuse	"	2,800 a 3,200
Cardamons, Superior	"	145.00 a 150.00
" Inferior	"	20.50 a 21.00
Cloves	"	29.00 a 31.00
Coals, Afloat	per ton	
" English steam	"	9.50 a 10.50
" Sydney	"	9.50 a —
Coffee	per picul	22.00 a 24.50
Copper Sheathing, Japan	"	25.00 a 30.00
" Rod, " "	"	24.50 a 25.00
" Nails " "	"	28.50 a 29.50
Cotton, Shanghai	"	15.50 a 16.00
" Bombay	"	16.50 a 17.00
" Shantung	"	15.00 a 16.00
" Ningpo	"	15.50 a 16.00
" Tientsin	"	16.00 a 16.50
" Tungchow	"	15.50 a 16.00
" Calcutta	"	13.50 a 14.00
Cotton Seeds, Saigon	"	5.20 a 5.30
" Siam	"	4.70 a 4.80
Cow's Hide	"	7.45 a 7.60
Cuttlefish, Japan	"	24.00 a 25.00
" without bones	"	13.00 a 13.50
" Chauchow	"	27.50 a 28.50
Cutch	"	5.80 a 6.10
Dates, Black	Tls.	2.35 a 2.50
" Red	"	2.75 a 2.80
Dried Lily Flowers	"	10.50 a 11.00
Elephant's Teeth, 4 a 5 pieces	"	250 a 300
" 7 a 8 "	"	200 a 220
Flour, California per sack of 50 lbs.	"	1.35 a 1.40
" American per barrel of 100 lbs.	"	2.80 a 2.90
" " " of 200 lbs.	"	6.10 a 6.20
Fungus	"	28.00 a 29.00
Fish	"	0.50 a 0.65
Ginseng, American, 1st quality	"	200.00 a 285.00
" " 2nd "	"	160.00 a 210.00
Hams, Ordinary	Tls.	13.00 a 14.50
" Superior	Tls.	21.50 a 22.00
Hemp, Hankow	"	10.50 a 12.00
" Siam	"	10.40 a 11.00
Isinglass, Japan	"	36.00 a 45.00
Melon Seeds, 1st quality	"	5.50 a 6.00
" 2nd "	"	5.10 a 5.30
Mushrooms	"	55.00 a 62.00
Muscle, Dry Siam large	"	11.00 a 12.50
" " " middle	"	7.50 a 7.80
Muscle, Dry Siam small	per picul	$6.10 a 6.20
Peas, White	"	2.30 a 2.65
" Green	"	2.75 a 2.80
" Black	"	2.50 a 2.55
" Yellow	"	2.55 a 2.70
" Green Beans	"	2.50 a 2.65
Pearl Barley	"	6.50 a 7.50
Potatoe Flour	"	Tls. 1.50 a 1.75
Patchuck	"	18.00 a 14.70
Rhinoceros Horn	"	2,600 a 3,000
" Mother	"	2,000 a 2,100
Rice, Bangal, Cargo No. 1	"	2.45 a 2.50
" " 2	"	2.30 a 2.35
" Siam, white	"	1.62 a 1.65
" " mill cleaned	"	1.60 a 1.71
" Manila	"	2.35 a 2.40
" Singapore	"	1.88 a 1.91
" Saigon	"	1.60 a 1.74
" Arracan	"	2.10 a 2.15
" Rangoon	"	2.35 a 2.40
Saltpetre	"	5.65 a 5.75
Seaweed, Green	"	2.75 a 2.80
" Cut	"	3.85 a 4.20
Sesamum, White	"	4.60 a 4.70
" Black	"	3.00 a 3.04
Sharkfins	"	35.0 a 60.00
Shellfish, Japan	"	27.00 a 39.00
" California	"	12.50 a 13.00
Stockfish	"	5.00 a 6.00
Straits Produce, &c.		
Rattans, Straits	per picul	5.10 a 6.20
" Banjar	"	4.25 a 4.50
Pepper, White	"	15.40 a 15.60
" Black	"	8.40 a 8.50
Betel-Nut	"	3.70 a 3.75
Sandal Wood, Malabar	"	3.50 a 3.70
" South Seas	"	13.00 a 14.50
Sapan Wood, Manila	"	1.60 a 2.00
" Siam	"	2.25 a 2.30
Sugar, Canton White, 1 a 3	"	5.20 a 5.45
" " Dark Brown	"	4.70 a 5.00
" West Coast, Dark Brown	"	
" Manila, Dry White	"	5.45 a 5.80
" Candy	"	8.50 a 8.75
" Foochow	"	8.00 a 9.30
Vermicelli, Tientsin	"	8.70 a 8.90
Walnuts	"	5.25 a 5.30
Wheat, Tientsin	"	1.60 a 1.65
" California	"	1.70 a 1.75
Wood Oil	"	Tls. 5.95.0 a 6.05.0
"	"	5.0.0.0 a 5.5.5.0
Fox	"	$9.25 a 9.55
Tea	"	
Window Glass	per box	3.30 a 3.40

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destinations.	Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
					HONGKONG.								
					STEAMERS.								
Butuan	Feb. 23	M. Fremoya	Span. str.	257	H. Kior & Co		An-lan ‡	—	Godsil	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
China	Feb. 7	Hennings	Ger. str.	648	Siemssen & Co	Manila	Chen-jui ‡	—	E. F. Collins	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Fame	—		Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	Shanghai	Chen-to	—	Robertson	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Francois L	Feb. 26	Lecoicheur	Fren. str	1191	Order	Tug Plying	Kwong-on	—	Li-ping-tye	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Glenroy	Feb. 12	Taylor	Brit. str	1870	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Saigon	Peng-chouchai ‡	—	Palmer	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Gunga	Feb. 25	Garceau	Fren. str	797	Order	Spore, &c.	Powan	—	Stewart	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Hailoong	Feb. 27	Abbott	Brit. str	277	D. Lapraik & Co	Swatow, &c.							
Ichang ‡	—	D. Martin	Brit. str	700	Butterfield & Swire								
Kinshan ‡	—	A. Benning	Brit. str	1056	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co								
Kin-Kiang ‡	—	T. Benning	Brit. str	1061	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co								
Malacca	Feb. 27	Edmund	Brit. str	1046	P. & O. S. N. Co	Yokohama							
Macao	Mch. 2	Johnson	Brit. str	687	Hop Kee								
Oceanic	Feb. 19	Parsell	Brit. str	2349	O. & O. S. S. Co	Y'hama, &c.							
Poyanatianuhar	Feb. 26	G. Hopkins	Brit. str.	933	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok							
Saada	Dec. 17	Petersen	Brit. str	37	P. & O. S. N. Co								
Salvadora	Feb. 27	Burmeister	Span. str	615	Brandao & Co	Amoy							
J. Jeejeebhoy ‡	—	N. Hawkins	Brit. str	184	Kwok Acheong								
Sunbeam	Feb. 26	Brassey	Brit. str	560		Singapore							
Tientsin	Feb. 26	Deville	Brit. str	682	Butterfield & Swire								
White Cloud §	—	Hoyland	Brit. str	652	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co								
Yot-sai §	—	D. Browne	Brit. str	810	Kwok Acheong		Elliotts	Dec. 6	Patobing	Brit. bk	285	Ed. Schellhass & Co	Batavia
Yottung	June 9		Brit. str	233	Kwok Acheong		Spark ‡	—	G. Lofavour	Brit. str		H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Zamboanga	Feb. 21	R. Lopez	Span. str.	651	Romedios & Co	Amoy							
					‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton*								
					§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong*								
					SAILING VESSELS.								
Adela	Feb. 14	Beattie	Brit. bk	353	Ed. Schellhass & Co	Newchwang							
Albatros	Feb. 27	Koppelmann	Ger. bk	377	Wm. Pustau & Co	Hamburg							
Alden Besse	Jan. 30	S. Noyes	Amr. bk	812	Rozario & Co	Portland	Godiffroy	Feb. 19	Thielemann	Ger. bk	518	Dircks & Co	Channel
Anglo Saxon	Mch. 1	Harrington	Brit. bk	694	Captain		Hans	Feb. 19	Lemoult	Ger. bk	312	Dircks & Co	
Annie S. Hall	Feb. 25	Nelson	Amr. bk	455	D. Lapraik & Co		Hilda	Feb. 12	Davey	Brit. bk	306	Dircks & Co	
B. of Oregon	Feb. 9	Merriman	Amr. bk	1168	Rozario & Co	S. Francisco	J. Woodburn	Feb. 12	Dusborough	Brit. bk	299	E. Vincent & Co	
Bertha	Jan. 26	Bluge	Ger. bk	442	Wieler & Co	Haiphong	Oceanus	Jan. 27	Breckwoldt	Ger. sch	329	Dircks & Co	
Benito	Jan. 28	Wesenberg	Ger. bk	524	Meyer & Co	London	Paradies	Feb. 12	Thuro	Brit. bk	346	Dircks & Co	
Bua Cano	Jan. 20	Lange	Siam. bk	338	Chinese								
Canton	Feb. 21	Crantz	Ger. bk	373	Siemssen & Co	Newchwang							
Carpo	Feb. 2	Murphy	Brit. bk	1033	Gibb, Livingston & Co	London							
Chingtoo	Mch. 2	Bakie	Brit. sch	304	Borneo Co. Limited								
Ocean	—	Vincen	Amr. sch	230	Insurance Co								
Edward James	Jan. 9	O'Brien	Amr. bk	529	Rozario & Co	Portland							
E. von Beaulieu	Mch. 1	Schneider	Ger. bk	335	Borneo Co. Limited								
Formosa	Feb. 25	Schweer	Ger. sch	282	Melchers & Co	Tientsin							
Formosa	Feb. 17	Quayle	Brit. sch	381	Siemssen & Co	Saigon							
Forward	Feb. 1	Vandervord	Brit. bk	759	Rozario & Co	Portland							
Garibaldi	Feb. 22	J. Forbes	Amr. bk	470	Jardine, Matheson & Co								
Gmorganshire	Feb. 23	McEachern	Brit. bk	456	Master	Takao				Ger. bk	204	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Jacobine	Feb. 20	Hohlmann	Ger. bk	417	Siemssen & Co	New York	Adelaide	—		Dan. bk	256	H. A. Petersen & Co	Taiwanfoo
Korsor	Feb. 12	L. C. Grove	Den. bk	317	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co		Assens	—		Ger. sch	157	Brown & Co	Tientsin
Loiterer	Aug. 13	Vincent	Amr